

JPRS 78642

30 July 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2456

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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30 July 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2456

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING--The Malian and Upper Volta foreign ministers, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye and Lt Col Felix Tientaraboum, have arrived in Dakar to participate in the ministerial conference of the nonaggression and defense pact of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] which opens tomorrow. They were joined this afternoon by a Mauritanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud who made the following statement to the press: [Begin recording] First of all, I wish to take this opportunity to perform a pleasant duty--that of conveying to the Senegalese people and to President Abdou Diouf the fraternal and friendly greetings of President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and the Mauritanian people. In what spirit will the Mauritanian delegation participate in this conference? As always, it will be in a spirit of African solidarity, subregional solidarity, CEAO solidarity as well as in the spirit of the fraternal ties uniting the countries and peoples of this subregion. Mauritania has come with an open mind. As you know, the agenda has already been sufficiently well prepared by our countries' experts. In any case, Mauritania has come with an open mind. [End recording] [Excerpt] [AB210900 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/161

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SPANISH FISHING LOAN--Luanda--Spain granted the People's Republic of Angola a loan of \$60 million to be utilized for purchasing trawlers for the development of the Angolan fishing industry. Victor de Carvalho, governor of the Bank of Angola, signed the agreement with his counterpart from the Spanish External Bank during his recent visit to made. [as printed] [Text] [LD190224 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 17 Jul 81 EA/LD]

LABOR LAW--Luanda --The people's assembly, the supreme government body of the Angolan state, approved in Luanda yesterday a general labor law which will come into effect from 11 November 1981. The new law now approved contains various chapters particularly relating to salaries, working hours, professional training of workers, protection and hygiene in places of work. The people's assembly started its meeting on Monday with its third ordinary session and it is chaired by its president, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who is also president of the MPLA Workers Party. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Jul 81 EA/LD]

CSO: 4728/72

SECOND CENSUS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE population and Housing Census takes place in two months' time. The Census office has arranged to visit Agricultural Shows to continue to publicise the census, according to a release from the office.

The complete Census office release says "As census taking should involve every person in Botswana at the time, the Census Office is very keen to reach everyone with information about the census.

We hope that when people know about the census, they will not fail to make themselves available to be enumerated.

"Through the press we have explained how the census will be conducted, the role of the supervisor and the enumerator. These are people we train for the special responsibility of canvassing and interviewing the public.

"Unless the supervisors and enumerators get the co-operation of the public, their work will not come out as good as required.

"We would like to assure the public that all enumerators engaged in the census have been trained, information taken is strictly confidential, the information collected will be used solely in the preparation of tables showing the structure and size of population as a whole. Information about a particular individual is merely a unit

essential in deriving overall totals but will never be used as relating to that individual.

"The information given above should, we hope, to put at ease those respondents who may feel hesitant about answering questions and supplying information which they do not normally see available to strangers about themselves.

"Many items of information are being collected during the census as is shown by the number of questions on the questionnaire, and unless the enumerator and the respondent co-operate, there is the possibility of incorrect information being given by the respondent and recorded by the enumerator.

"When the respondent is genuinely ignorant of the correct answer he should say so. Sometimes it will be necessary for the enumerator to prompt the answers given to make sure that these are correct in every detail.

"The Census Office has tried in various ways to reach the public. Posters have appeared since April, the first announcing that everyone will be counted in August 1981.

"Other posters have shown how census information can be used to benefit people in a country. The logo has continued to appear in this Newspaper showing how the interview takes

place.

"Officers from the Census Office have addressed meetings all over the country and in addition they have briefed MPs, House of Chiefs, District Commissioners and others.

"Pamphlets with detailed information have been made available to schools and the public. The Census Office has arranged to visit Agricultural Shows to continue to publicise the census".

'FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION SEEN DEPENDENT ON MINERAL WEALTH'

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text] SECONDARY Education in Botswana will in the long run become free as this is the government's intention.

Addressing Kgotsa meetings at Ratholo and Palapye this week the Minister of Education, Mr Rebatlamang Morake said the implementation of this intention depended largely on the country's mineral wealth.

He said the fact that the government had been able to abolish school fees at primary schools as well as at the Police College and Nursing Schools should be seen as clear evidence that the country's secondary education will eventually be free.

Mr Morake whose theme was on education, further told his audience that despite that achievement and intention, the country was however, still facing problems of intake at Secondary Schools because the rate of classroom development was below the country's birth rate. Mr Morake said Botswana continues to take the lead on Secondary Schools intake in Africa.

In Nigeria, he said, primary school intake is three and a half million pupils but that country is only able to enroll half a million

at its secondary schools.

Kenya admits six per cent and Tanzania five and a half per cent while Botswana provides admission of close to 50 per cent.

However, he said this does not mean that "we in Botswana appreciate the situation at these countries because difficult circumstances forced the situation on them."

The education Minister further told his audience that in an effort to reduce the problem of low intake at secondary schools a new government secondary school is expected to be opened at Kang in the Kgaisgadi area next January.

This school will bring the number of secondary schools in the country to 40 including private ones, he said.

Mr Morake also rejected the suggestion that the government should build an English medium primary school for Palapye.

He advised that if it was in the interest of the community in that village to have such a school, it was entirely up to them to do so without government's involvement.

The suggestion had been made by a village councillor, Mr Stanley Mabogo, who claimed that such a school would serve a purpose

MINISTER MMUSI ON ECONOMY, MANPOWER SHORTAGE

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Keboeletse Nkarabang]

[Text] A COLOURFUL picture of Botswana's economic advancement painted by the Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi to German journalists Tuesday was not without snags.

The Minister, who was hosting a team of six German journalists in his office for briefing, could not but relate the history of Botswana's independence era.

The journalists, who were touring the country to review German-funded development projects and Botswana's general infrastructural advancement were told:

"The country is at a stage where it could be said to be economically viable. But Botswana were themselves not deceived into believing they were rich because of the awareness of economic constraints confronting their development."

He asserted that the adverse shortage of local manpower has resulted in the country losing large sums of money from its national budget to import labour.

Mr Mmusi said that unless the country could acquire adequate local manpower, it would continue to stay at the position where it would not regard itself as rich.

Answering a question, the Minister also pointed out that Botswana would continue to demand for economic aid from her rich friends for quite sometime. He added that the country's political and geographical position has also left her at a disadvantage.

He sadly said that Botswana was a sparsely populated country and therefore would not compete with her strong neighbours in attracting foreign investment.

The Minister reiterated that Botswana's economy was

controlled in business by foreigners "who came here not as missionaries but money makers."

Mr Mmusi outlined a number of projects financed by the German Government in Botswana such as the provision of the 12 first Botswana locomotives expected to arrive by mid next year, provision of technical aid both educationally and in expertise, the funding of Botswana's oil storages and the contribution to Botswana's Literacy Campaign Programme.

The Minister pointed out that although the oil storages had long been completed they were still empty because of miscalculation and misunderstanding on the part of one of our strong neighbours.

The neighbour, through whom Botswana got her oil, thought if "we could fill the storages we would encourage the International Community to impose sanctions on her."

He said however, that agreement was reached later, but the Government could not get tankers to fill the storages, and "we might have to go back to the German Government on this matter."

The Minister also spoke of inspiring relations between Botswana and her international friends which he said were evidenced in the continued arrival of new ambassadors into this country.

He was speaking to the journalists in the presence of the German Ambassador Mr Hoffmann.

Speaking further on the problems at home, Minister Mmusi said Botswana's independence history had been marred by a number of things like droughts, outbreak of foot and mouth disease and lack of high productivity by our farmers.

He said however, that the Government was trying to overcome some of these problems by encouraging farmers to produce more through programmes such as ALDEP and the budgeting for lean years.

He said the Government was encouraging Botswana to produce more food by raising producer prices but there was the problem of having to subsidise the consumer in order to keep inflation low.

Botswana, he said, was currently deriving her economy mostly from diamonds, the Southern African Customs Union and the beef export which over the past few years had been marred by the outbreak of foot and mouth.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENT OF POWER STATIONS

Gaborone Station

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

THE P8.4 million expansion of the Gaborone power station is an essential step in the programme to develop further the electricity supply system in Botswana, the Minister of Mineral resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaseitwe Chiepe said yesterday.

Opening the Gaborone Power Station Steam Extension 11, Dr Chiepe said that the electricity supply industry was set to play a vital and a major role in the development of this country.

She added, "Without adequate and reliable supplies of electricity we cannot advance."

Dr Chiepe also disclosed that planning was well advanced for the construction of a new power station at Morupule together with an integrated high voltage transmission system to cost P260 million.

She said that the exploration for a ground water source with sufficient proved reserves for the full power station development had been successfully completed.

She added that an engineering and financial study was now virtually complete and potential lending agencies had been approached.

The planned Morupule Power Station is scheduled for commissioning early 1986.

The Gaborone Power Station, the Minister said, was at present completely isolated from any other source of power and the present plant was installed over the years in piecemeal fashion in order to keep abreast of very rapidly increasing consumer demand.

These factors, she added, made the required expansion in capacity very necessary but the constraints were lack of capital

and uncertainties related to future load growth and the location and size of the next generating source to meet that growth.

Dealing first of all with the lack of capital it must be stressed that Southern Division experienced financial troubles almost from the time BPC was established in 1971, Dr Chiepe said.

Dr Chiepe stated that this was a consequence of being a high cost producer on account of the small size of sets and thereby suffering the loss of benefits related to economics of scale.

"To illustrate the impact of diesel oil prices on the operating profit of the corporation we can consider that the increase in the price of diesel since 1973 is about

three times the increase in electricity tariffs over the same period," Dr Chiepe said.

She added that all this contributed to a growing deficit which by the end of March 1978 had accumulated to P2.8 million and this was not the best possible base from which to secure fresh funds.

She explained that at this time the corporation was in a critical

position with regard to generating capacity, facing the possibility of some load shedding in 1980 and widespread load shedding in 1981.

Dr Chiepe added that it was therefore decided to proceed with this relatively small scale 6 MW extension as an interim measure to encounter the immediate and pressing situation and at the same time gain a breathing space to take decisions on the location and size of a new generating source. To secure funds for this new development Dr Chiepe said the BPC approached the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) and they provided the funds for which made this new station possible.

When the loan was being negotiated government provided P600,000 to cover preliminary works and necessary bridging finance to get the project underway.

The Minister said that although these sets were small, they were very efficient machines using only about two thirds the amount of coal used by the generators in the old station. They burn coal and as such they will reduce our requirements of imported oil.

Morupule Station

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Kaboeletse Nkarabang]

[Text] PREPARATIONS are advancing well for the 180 mega-watt Central Power Station at Morupule.

Engineering and financial feasibility studies have been completed on the project, costing the Botswana Power Corporation (BPC) P260 million. The Corporation is looking forward to receiving the water feasibility study within a week's time according to Chief Executive of the Corporation Mr E.D. Bell.

Mr Bell said in an interview on Thursday that the actual construction on the coal fired power project would start early next year. The project is expected to be commissioned during the beginning of 1984.

The Chief Executive told BOPA that there would be an appraisal mission in Gaborone this August on the project after which the financial allocation would be decided.

He explained that several international lending organisations have shown interest in the project. He mentioned some such as the Kuit Fund, Commonwealth Development Corporation, the German's KfW, the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank.

The financing of the power station is co-ordinated by the World Bank.

The project, originally to cost around P100 million, has been expanded to cost P260 million according to Mr Bell. The station, with initial capacity of 90 mega watts, is a national one which will supply the whole of Botswana with power.

It will supply the whole country through a high voltage transmission powerline network," said Mr Bell.

Although the power station is not among the biggest in Africa, it is the biggest yet to be established in Botswana. The highest power capacity Botswana has at the moment is 60 mega watts at Selebi-Phikwe. But the Morupule station will start with an initial capacity of 90 mega watts which will be increased to 180 mega watts by 1989, according to Mr Bell.

The power project will however not be a big employer, but it will

provide job opportunities for about 300 people.

The Botswana Power Corporation appears to be heading for a big capital expenditure over the next few years.

It is also engaged in two other power projects - the importation of power from the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (ESCOM) and the expansion of Turbo Generator in Selebi-Phikwe.

Travellers between Gaborone and Lobatse have perhaps been wondering what is going on at a structure with shooting spikes in the eastern side of Old Naledi. BOPA learned yesterday that it was the new 132 000 voltage Gaborone South Sub-station.

It will be known as the "Gaborone 132-kv Sub-station". The project which is costing the Botswana Power Corporation P6.8 million is surely the main terminal for the ESCOM import power. It however will be

connected to the Morupule Power Station when completed.

Mr Bell has explained that the station would be operational by October this year providing ESCOM power to Gaborone and the desert mining town of Jwaneng.

Mr Bell who said that the Botswana Power supply was improving steadily and would continue to improve also pointed out that the BPC would secure P5.3 million loan from the Government to increase the Selebi-Phikwe Turbo Generator power supply by 20 mega watts.

The Turbo Generator which currently has a maximum power

output of 60 mega watts will, when completed in 1983, have an output of 80 mega watts.

The project would be financed from the P5.3 million grant which was signed between Botswana and West Germany.

SALE OF CATTLE TO ANGOLA REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Tarcisius Modongo]

[Text] **BOTSWANA will this year sell about 10 000 cattle to Angola at P280 per beast and consequently farmers have been asked to select those animals they wish to export.**

The Minister said this at the end of his one week long tour of the Ghanzi constituency which ended on June 10.

Minister Meswale told his audience that it was the aim of government to help farmers improve their cattle through the bull subsidy scheme, artificial insemination centres and also through ranches.

Minister Meswale added that the national development plan five had recognised that it was only through agricultural development and help through rural development that we would be able to sustain meaningful national development.

The Minister told his audience that the slower increase rate of agricultural output had impaired the capacity of agricultural sector to generate additional employment, as a way of alleviating the problem of increasing pressure on the agricultural land.

He mentioned that our main objective of development must be for the nation to be as self sufficient as possible in food production.

Minister Meswale said that he

would not like to see Botswana in years to come still depending on South Africa for food supply when we had all the resources that would bring us to self sufficiency.

He revealed that during the past years Botswana spent about P30 million on imports from South Africa.

Mr Meswale mentioned that on the other hand about P4 million was lost during the outbreak of foot and mouth disease and expressed hope that this money would be recovered shortly after Botswana resumed its beef sale to the European Economic Community. (EEC).

A livestock advisory centre was to be built in Charles' hill in the Ghanzi area sometime this year, he said, and appealed to farmers to use it.

Other projects coming up are a grain storage at Ghanzi and a rural training centre at Francistown.

Mr Meswale briefed his audience on the work of different sections in his ministry.

In all the meetings the minister held traditional dancing was performed.

The Minister was accompanied by the MP for the area Mr H.

Jankie the Ghanzi District Commissioner Mr T. G. Seetso and senior government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and other departments in Ghanzi.

COAL FOR EXPORT INDUSTRY PLANNED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Gapasi Mphusu]

[Text] BOTSWANA stands to become a significant international supplier of coal and acquire a major new producing mine, if all goes well, according to the 1980 annual report of the Department of Mines. Prospects for gold deposits remain uncertain but the search continues.

The report, which has just been released says that Shell Coal (Botswana) have had an active exploration programme in Botswana for seven years which has resulted in the discovery of substantial coal deposits.

In 1980 they were preparing feasibility report to support their application for a mining lease. The report says that at Morupule Colliery, coal production increased by 4.6 per cent from 355 155 tonnes to 371 395 tonnes.

The sales price was increased twice during the year. According to the report, on February 7, 1980 Morupule Colliery was granted an extension to its mining lease which increased mineable coal reserves from 10 million tonnes to 14 million tonnes.

"They have now applied for further extension to their lease in order to supply coal to the proposed central power station," says the report.

On diamond production, the report says production increased by 17 per cent over the previous year. The two producing mines, Orapa and Letlhakane recovered 5 101 392 carats at an estimated value of P214 million.

According to the report the Orapa mine treated a record 7 329 600 tonnes during the year yielding 4 699 969 carats. The recovery grade was lower than that for 1979 at 0.64 carats per tonne. The pit is being deepened at a rate exceeding four metres

per year.

The report states that escalation in material and supplies, particularly fuel, increased operating costs per carat produced by 23.5 per cent.

The Letlhakane mine treated a record 2 112 900 tonnes of ore yielding 401 423 carats up 33 per cent from the previous year despite a drop in recovery grade to 0.19 carats per tonne which was 21 per cent less than 1979 grade of 0.23 carats per tonne, says the report.

It adds that the Jwaneng Mine development made good progress during the year although stripping of rock in the pit fell below target due to equipment and operator problems.

At BCL, employment increased from 4 134 to 4 689 while the number of expatriates dropped to 394 from 419, the report says.

In 1980 BCL produced 40 099 tonnes of high grade matte from 2 548 736 tonnes of copper. This production, the reports explain that it was achieved in spite of the major repair of rebricking the flash furnace in the early part of 1980.

The cost of producing a tonne of high grade copper nickel matte was P1 356 compared with P1 118 per tonne in 1979. The year saw the completion of major capital projects for improvement

of the mine plant at Phikwe and the development of the Selebi-Phikwe mine. Meanwhile the search for gold deposits in the Francistown area continues.

The improved price of gold and availability of prospecting ground in 1980 resulted in increased activity on the part of the small miners in the old gold fields in the Francistown area.

According to the 1980 annual report of the Department of Mines, small amounts of sample gold were produced in 1980 from reworking of old mine tailings, but was not sold.

The sample gold was the first saleable gold produced in Botswana since 1964, the report says.

The report continues that at the end of the year there was Libra Holding, Shamrock, Masago Mining Company and the Mr Riding, all active in the field under Prospecting Licences.

The Department of Mines aids those prospectors with technical assistance and information.

It is also stated that the Department of Mines small glass sand mine project was further advanced with the aid of the Federal Republic of Germany who funded a full scale pre-feasibility report. The work on this project will be continued this year, adds the report.

BRIEFS

SHAKAWE ARMY EQUIPMENT SEARCH--Police in Shakawe are continuing to raid some households in the village following tips by residents that some Botswana were keeping military equipment. In the latest incident, two Shakawe men were arrested and their homes searched leading to the undigging of 194 rounds of ammunitions, an FN rifle, five magazines and two military rain coats. The arrest of the two men comes only a few days after the detention of one George Kavindama who was arrested in the village for an alleged illegal possession of a military rifle and 36 rounds of ammunitions. He is to appear in court on June 24. In the latest incident the police arrested Samonika Samoyongana aged 40 at whose Sefoo Cattlepost 82 rounds of ammunitions and an FN rifle were dug out by the police. Of these ammunitions 81 were for the 7,62 rifle and one for the AK-47. Another man, Bajaki Manowe was found in possession of 112 rounds of ammunitions for the 7,62 rifle, five magazines and two military type raincoats. According to the police Manowe is a son-in-law of Samoyongana and they had connections in the keeping of the military hardware. The two are awaiting trial in Maun under police custody. Shakawe police suspect that there should be many more military equipment hidden in the area under illegal possession. They have urged Shakawe residents to report any incidents of illegal possession of military equipment. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 1]

TURBO GENERATOR PROJECT--The Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr P. S. Mmusi yesterday afternoon signed a Grant Agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was represented by the Ambassador to Botswana His Excellency Han Hoffmann. In terms of the Agreement the Federal Republic of Germany will provide financial contribution of D. M. 13.3 million (about P5.3 million) for the Turbo Generator Project in Selibe Phikwe. The grant is given to the Government of Botswana which will then loan the funds to the Botswana Power Corporation. The total cost of the Turbo Generator is estimated to be approximately P9.4 million, the balance of the funds, P4.1 million will be secured by loan from the European Investment Bank. The Turbo Generator will increase the total generating capacity at Selibe Phikwe by 20 Mega Watts. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Jun 81 p 1]

REPORTED INABILITY TO ATTRACT EMIGRANTS' CAPITAL 'HURTS' ECONOMY

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Ask a Cape Verdian how he feels about South African planes using the Sal airport and he invariably answers: "Ah, yes! This is the question they always ask us." And, after all, the answer is just as ritualized as the question: "If the African countries do not wish to have South African planes transiting Sal, all they have to do is grant us adequate financial compensation, rather than spend their money any old way, like Libya, for instance." The answer is accompanied by an insistence on the fact that the Sal problem is a question of (economic) life and death for Cape Verde.

Indeed, for such a country, faced with a financial hemorrhage and deriving most of its resources from abroad, the financial contribution constituted by the transit taxes paid by South African planes is a veritable lifesaver for the economy. As N. E. Cabral writes, "The loss represented by the flight of capital and the diversion of remittances is estimated at over \$1 million a year, or, in other words, the equivalent of the amount paid annually by the segregationist Republic of South Africa to Cape Verde."

Obstinately practicing a scrupulous policy of nonalignment, Cape Verdian authorities apparently are not embarrassed to admit and defend their "relations" with Pretoria. First of all, they are certainly not the only ones: almost all of the independent African countries reportedly maintain a fruitful--if unbalanced to their disadvantage--trade with the country of apartheid. South Africa reportedly exported 330 billion CFA francs worth of goods to these countries in 1980.

Praia's second argument is precisely its nonalignment. Cape Verde is indeed one of the few Third World countries that officially maintains balanced relations with the West as well as with the East, including the USSR, China and Yugoslavia. This is of no small importance for a country located in a strategic area that depends on foreign assistance to an alarming extent.

Poor in natural resources, suffering from the consequences of severe cyclical drought, the Cape Verde islands have concentrated all their hopes on fishing. Authorities are dedicating most of their efforts to the development of this sector. Paradoxically, they seem to somewhat neglect the human capital, and particularly those emigrants who constitute a significant economic force.

Hard working, patriotic, thrifty, those among the emigrants who have succeeded in making money, nevertheless, hesitate to invest in their homeland, apparently because of the nationalization of the economy. This "diaspora" is the target of an attractive policy by Portugal aimed essentially at gaining the capital it hesitates to place or invest in Cape Verde. Nevertheless, Nelson Cabral writes that "the diaspora" in the United States alone pours into the islands each single year around \$4 or \$5 million."

Before investing their funds in their own country, emigrants demand as guarantee a system that is pluralistic politically and liberal financially. The promise made by President Aristides Pereira and his prime minister, Pedro Pires, to work toward the establishment of "a participatory democracy" has apparently not yet been able to eliminate mistrust.

CSO: 4719/160

NETHERLANDS FINANCE REFRIGERATION COMPLEX

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 8 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Cape Verde inaugurated last Sunday a new refrigeration complex for the catches of the deep-sea fishing fleets operating off West Africa's coast. This complex, which is being inaugurated on the occasion of the country's sixth anniversary of independence, is located in Mindelo (Cape Verde's most important port) and has a 6,000-ton capacity.

This is a vital installation for the Praia government which wishes to develop fishing activities. Fishing is one of the principle resources of this small archipelago located 450 kms off the Senegalese coast and constantly threatened by drought.

Praia will invest \$45 million, almost totally financed through foreign assistance "to develop a modern fishing industry."

This is Cape Verde's most ambitious industrial program since independence. Besides the refrigeration complex, the project also includes the construction of shipyards, of a desalinization plant in Mindelo and the construction of less important refrigerated units in other islands. The cost of the project inaugurated on Sunday amounts to \$4 million, entirely financed by the Netherlands. The Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA) will finance the purchase of 12 boats for deep-sea fishing. The present Cape Verdian fishing fleet mostly includes small boats of average capacity.

CSO: 4719/156

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT PLANNED--Libreville, July 18 (AFP)--Gabon is to have a new international airport by the beginning of the next decade, the cabinet decided. A statement released after the cabinet meeting yesterday said that the new airport, necessitated by the inadequacy of the present facilities, will be built 14 kilometers (almost 10 miles) from the centre of Libreville on a site covering 2,000 hectares (4,500 acres). Clearing the site and building an eight kilometre (five mile) access road will start next year and last 20 months, after which the airport will be built over a six-year period. The cabinet also decided on an integrated national programme for improving health facilities, including a cobalt radiation treatment service against cancer at Libreville Hospital. The statement said Finance and Economy Minister Jean-Pierre Lembomba had presented a project to improve housing for civil servants throughout Gabon from 1982. The cabinet also decided that Libreville University should have an independent budget from next year. [Text] [AB181405 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 18 Jul 81]

CS0: 4700/212

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--Ghana and India have signed an agreement for the promotion of trade between them. Ghana will export to India diamonds, cocoa beans, cocoa products, timber and wood products in return for tea, jute manufactures, light engineering and capital goods, tires and tubes, pharmaceuticals and chemicals. The agreement grants the most-favored-nation treatment to each others' trade and merchant vessels and states that the payment of goods should be effected in a convertible currency acceptable to both sides. The agreement was signed for Ghana by the principal secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Mr Tenkorang, while Mr (Prakash Ennan), leader of the visiting Indian trade delegation, signed for his country. The delegation assured the government that India will consider any additional request for credit on short term for the supply of machinery and equipment for mutually agreed projects. The delegation has since left for Nairobi, Kenya. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/212

GUINEA

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--The Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, arrived today in Conakry on a special royal Moroccan Airlines plane. He was received by an official delegation led by Comrade Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands and urban affairs. Also in the welcoming delegation were comrades Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Mr (Chelma) Toure, general secretary of the Ministry of Housing, State Lands and Urban Affairs; and Drame Bangoura, chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Moroccan ambassador to Guinea, our brother Taieb Belarbi, was also at the airport to receive M'hamed Boucetta, who was accompanied by the Guinea ambassador in Rabat, Comrade Kenkoura Camara. [Excerpt] [AB171225 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/162

IRAQI-MADAGASCAR JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

Tanaranive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] On the invitation of his excellency Mr Desire Rakotoarijaona, the prime minister and the head of the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, his excellency Mr Taha Mohyiddin Marouf, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Iraq, made an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from 5 to 8 June 1981, at the head of a high level delegation.

His excellency Mr Taha Mohyiddin Marouf, the vice president of the Republic of Iraq, was welcomed by his excellency Mr Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. During their talks, they announced their governments' resolution to strengthen ties of cooperation between the two countries in all fields so that this cooperation might serve as a living example with respect to bilateral relations between the Arab and African countries, relations taking place within the framework of South-South cooperation.

His excellency the vice president of the Republic of Iraq had several talks with his excellency the president of the Democratic Republic and his excellency the prime minister, as extended meetings between the two parties were held to discuss the status of relations between the two countries as well as ways and means to use with a view to promoting them.

During their numerous talks, the two parties discussed the status of bilateral relations between the Republic of Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as well as ways and means of promoting them. Current international issues were also made the object of discussion between the two parties. The talks took place in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding.

During their discussions on bilateral relations between the two countries, the two parties congratulated each other on the status of the continued and positive development of these relations thanks to the leadership of his excellency President Saddam Hussein and his excellency Didier Ratsiraka. The two parties put forward their determination to extend the field of cooperation to other different fields.

1. The two parties discussed ways and means to use in order to promote their economic and technical cooperation relations and agreed on the convocation in Bagdad, in October 1981, of the first session of the joint commission, as stipulated by the terms of the Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement signed between the two countries on 30 November 1979.

2. The two parties reviewed current international issues and affirmed their faith in the principles of the UN and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They expressed their conviction that respect of these principles is necessary for the maintenance of peace and international security as well as for the progress and prosperity of peoples.

3. During their discussions on the situation prevailing in the Arab region, the two parties vigorously condemned the Zionist aggression perpetrated against the Arab people. They stressed the fact that the achievement of a just peace in the region requires the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the recovery by the Palestinian Arab people of all of its rights on its territory and in its homeland, Palestine, and the establishment, under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, of a sovereign and independent state on all Palestinian soil.

4. The two parties vigorously condemned the Camp David accords as well as the treaty concluded between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity with the participation of the United States of America. These accords and treaty constitute an act of conspiracy directed against the Arab Nation as well as an attempt to divide Arab unity and prolong the occupation of Arab territories by the Zionist entity.

The two parties condemned the decision of the Zionist entity to annex Jerusalem in violation of the principles and practice of international law. They reaffirmed the position of the ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February 1981 according to which the occupation and usurpation of Palestine by the Zionist entity constitute a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

5. His excellency Mr Taha Mohyiddin Marouf, vice president of the Republic of Iraq, had several talks with his excellency Mr Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and with other Malagasy leaders on the subject of the deplorable development in the situation on the eastern Iraqi borders. The two parties stressed the fact that peace and stability as well as the maintenance of normal cooperation relations, especially between neighboring countries, require mutual respect of the inalienable rights of the states and total respect of the principles of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and of neighborliness. The two parties condemned the violation of these principles which injures the peoples of the region and exposes the security and stability of the zone to grave dangers.

The Malagasy party expressed its appreciation with respect to the positive response by Iraq to the different good offices missions and efforts made by the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Conference and the UN in their call for a stop to hostilities and for negotiation with a view to arriving at a final solution and promoting security and stability in the region.

With a view to preserving the rights and interests of the peoples of the region, the two parties reaffirmed their support in favor of all the efforts to transform the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions into a Peace Zone, without influence or foreign bases. In this perspective the Iraqi side expressed its appreciation

with respect to the proposition made by his excellency Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to have a summit conference held at Antananarivo, the objective of which will be to arrive at a Treaty which will concretize the concept of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone.

The two parties reaffirmed that the preservation of security and stability in the Arab Gulf is incumbent solely on the states of the region without any foreign intervention.

6. The two parties expressed their profound uneasiness with regard to the tension which prevails in several regions of the globe. On this subject, they denounced the policy of arrogance pursued by the government of South Africa. The two parties reaffirmed their governments' determination to pursue their efforts within international authorities, including in particular the UN and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to eliminate racial discrimination and to liberate Namibia, Wavis Bay included. They affirmed their solidarity with the SWAPO Organization and the national liberation movements of South Africa, in particular ANC. The two parties also expressed their profound concern with respect to the growing tension prevailing in Africa, which encourages foreign intervention and threatens the unity of the African continent. As a result, the two parties felt it necessary to resolve the problems which might exist between African countries by means of dialogue.

The two parties stressed the necessity of consolidating Arab-African cooperation and affirmed that the ties between the Arab Nation and the African Countries date very far back in their common history, that they continue to exist today, and that they will gain in importance in the future. These ties are further strengthened in the unity of the Arab-African struggle for national liberation and social progress and in the joint struggle against Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

7. The two parties stressed their determination to continue the liberation policy adopted by the Republic of Iraq and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. This policy promotes the pursuit of an independent line as well as the application of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement with a view to national liberation and social progress.

The two parties underlined their determination to strengthen the role and the effectiveness of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries in the establishment of a new order with regard to political and economic relations between the peoples of the world.

The two parties favorably received the growing support won by the proposal made by his excellency President Saddam Hussein with a view to the creation of a long term World Fund intended to come to the aid of the developing countries against inflation. The developed countries would contribute to this fund an amount equivalent to the annual rate of inflation which they export toward the developing countries, the developing countries which export oil also contributing to this fund.

The two parties agreed on total cooperation in order to ensure the success of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which will be held in Bagdad in 1982.

8. His excellency the vice president of the Republic of Iraq expressed to his excellency the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar his profound gratitude for the warm welcome and the cordial hospitality of which he, as well as his delegation, had been the object, during their stay in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. His excellency Taha Mohyiddin Marouf, the vice president of the Republic of Iraq, officially invited his excellency Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and his excellency Desire Rakotoarijaona, the prime minister and head of government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to make a visit to the Republic of Iraq. The invitation was accepted, the date of the visit to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

9380

CSO: 4719/87

PAPER SAYS BUREAUCRATIC SPIRIT, ALIENATION MUST GO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] The revolution is not a gala dinner. It demands priorities and imposes privations.

With the overthrow of the colonial power, the FRELIMO was confronted with a difficult process of adaptation, particularly in the southern part of the country, where it left a margin of political initiative to the national bourgeoisie.

If the 10 years of political struggle and the third congress [as published] detracted from the viability of the bourgeoisie's project, nevertheless its influence has been felt significantly.

Reactionary elements infiltrated the party with backward ideas. Slowly, in the shadow of those offices where they entrenched themselves, they established bureaucratic and tyrannical habits.

Today, one must perforce acknowledge the existence of a split in the systematic ties between the party and the people. Indeed, large segments of the population--especially in the rural areas--are not reached by a coherent ideological action on a regular basis. The orientations of the party and state authorities do not reach grassroots structures or get there under a distorted form.

Having been filtered through an apparatus mined by a bureaucratic spirit, directives reach the people "from above," without explanation, without a margin for ample and frank discussion.

Orders are being given, merely "to be executed."

Many party and state cadres are completely alienated from the people. They do not know (and cannot recognize) the real causes of the problems, because they are completely removed from the daily realities of the people.

The people are viewed by them as an obscure mass incapable of assimilating the deep reality of the historic process.

Holding on to their secretaries and their privileges, they have been imposing anti-socialist work methods. They have transformed themselves into "professionals of power," remaining above the class struggle. They pay no attention to the real concerns of the people. Thus, does the bureaucratic spirit enthrone itself.

Slowly, the people's voice vanishes in the labyrinths of the hallways of ministries and other offices. The life of the people is decided behind closed doors and people are required to obey unquestioningly.

This situation cannot continue. It is urgent that the party rid itself of this "unclean burden" and that correct work methods be instituted, based on the people's concrete experiences, and that the democratic tradition of the armed struggle for liberation be regained.

Recently the third national meeting on the party's ideological work was called to analyze these problems. It is imperative that the people broadly adhere to the search for correct solutions: otherwise, they risk to find their efforts sabotaged by those who constitute the natural target of this process.

The recent political and organizational offensive is an experience that should be applied at all levels. By going out into the street, by getting in touch with the daily problems of the workers, President Samora Machel showed which are the methods to be used at every level of the party and state. This is, after all, the true meaning of the offensive.

Because it served their interests, some attempted to reduce it to a simple review and control of warehouses.

The true meaning of the offensive is the creation of a critical spirit vis-a-vis our difficulties and limitations, it is the establishment of a lively process of detection and neutralization of errors on a permanent basis.

Socialist cadre are born of the people and live for the people and with the people. Correct ideas are born from correct practices that are incompatible with those hermetically closed offices isolated from reality by various tightly shut doors and many titles of authority. It is urgent that these doors be opened and that contact with reality be maintained.

CSO: 4728/69

DEFECTING PILOT'S IDEOLOGICAL PROFILE OUTLINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Antonio Makwala: "He Chose the Travel Permit Law"]

[Text] Francisco Bomba asked the Pretoria government to grant him political asylum because, he said, Mozambique had not developed in 6 years.

It just so happens that Francisco Bomba did not arrive in South Africa in the traditional "blacks only" railroad car bringing miners to this country. No, Bomba arrived by plane, he arrived in a Mig he was piloting himself. It was through independence that he gained access to the knowledge he could not have acquired in the age-old technological ignorance in which Portuguese colonialism kept the Mozambican people.

However, the issue is broader. If an individual's ideological profile is interesting, the class ideology or the class itself to which this individual belongs is even more so.

Bomba belongs to the most servile sectors of our urban bourgeoisie.

Following independence, this individual left the forced lethargy of the Alto Mae area and of the suburbs.

With independence and the nationalizations, people of his ilk began to selfishly use the gains of an entire people. They began living in the cities, they started occupying positions vacated by the former colonizers with the corresponding salaries, they began to travel, go to the movies or the restaurants that had been closed to them, they acquired cars and they started paying ridiculously small charges for health and education.

They want now to enter the ranks of the bourgeoisie, but as bourgeois not attuned to the times, with one foot in the doctor's office and the other at the witch doctor's with their body in Mozambique and their head abroad.

For them, their homeland is not a conscious concept, it is only a biological accident. Mind you, Bomba did not state that he left Mozambique because he wanted to openly fight the building of socialism. He did not declare himself

willing to fight for the establishment of a bourgeois regime in Mozambique. To do that, one has to understand the concept of homeland: Bomba does not. He just wants to accede to the material status of a bourgeois and does not care if, in the process, he has to ask for asylum from a country that is hated all over the world; what is even more important, his present protectors may not even grant him the status he would have achieved had he declared war against socialism. They may even look upon him with a certain disdain. And pretty soon, he may, in the anonymity of Johannesburg or of some bantustan, meet a policeman who will arrogantly ask him for his black man's pass. By leaving Mozambique, Bomba betrayed the opportunity that, at least, he would no longer be racially humiliated.

In sum, he went there to ask for asylum because here, he and the likes of him were unable to appropriate the gains of the revolution. And if, on the one hand, his case proves that the process of purification cannot suffer any slack, it also shows that those among us who aspire to the bourgeoisie have not acquired the political and economic mechanisms that would allow them to become more than just aspirants. It shows that the Mozambican revolution continues healthy and that it does not compromise with the bourgeoisie. The revolution has not betrayed the worker-peasant alliance.

CSO: 4728/70

SOUTH AFRICA UNILATERALLY SUSPENDS CAHORA BASSA ELECTRICITY PURCHASED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 6 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Maputo--Two men have been found guilty of "espionage and guerrilla acts" against the Mozambican Government and have been sentenced to death, Maputo Radio announced on 4 July. One of them, a South African citizen, had been accused of having followed Mozambican refugees. According to the broadcast, the other was deputy commanding officer of a training camp for 500 men opposed to the government.

Two dissident movements have been formed against Mozambican authorities since independence. One of them, the Organization of Free Africa, was reportedly dismantled following the sentence pronounced against its leaders. The other, known as the National Resistance Movement, continues to harass government troops in the center of the country and in the region bordering Zimbabwe.

Moreover, five men have been reportedly sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 18 years for "plotting against the security of the state."

Pretoria's reaction to the death sentence imposed on one of its citizens is not yet known. Relations between the two countries underwent a spectacular development following the 1 July announcement in Johannesburg that South Africa was unilaterally suspending purchase of the electricity from the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique. Maputo does not wish to cut off its economic relations with Pretoria, as witnessed recently by the appeal made by Mozambican authorities to South African engineers to repair a furnace in a sugar plant.

CSO: 4719/156

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL TEAM--Thirty-three young Russians arrived in our country yesterday to participate in the construction of a laboratory in Xai-Xai in the province of Gaza, a project included in the program for the accelerated development of the Limpopo and Incomati valleys. The young people left yesterday already for this city, where they joined a volunteer brigade of young Mozambicans who are working there. Boris Moskanov, the head of the team, stated that it is composed of a group of students in the field of civil construction. "Our visit is within the framework of the protocol of friendship between the Mozambican Youth Organization and the Komsomol," Boris Moskanov stated. He added that he wishes to broaden his knowledge of our country that will be injected to him through the young Mozambicans he will meet. This team, he said, has been preparing for its visit to Mozambique since last winter and has studied a number of documents on Mozambique, as well as more general information. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 8]

SOVIET WOMEN, DPRK CC MESSAGES--On the occasion of the anniversary of the 25th of June, the Soviet Women's Committee and the Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Korea sent congratulatory messages to the Organization of Mozambican Women. The Soviet message mentions that USSR women note with satisfaction the passage of this day and feel sure that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will increasingly develop. The message from the Korean women says that following independence, Mozambican women, under the guidance of the FRELIMO, have defended the gains of the revolution in an exemplary way and have greatly contributed to the building of a new society. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 81 p 1]

ITALIAN LINE OF CREDIT--A line of credit of \$22.5 million was granted to Mozambique by the Italian Republic on the basis of an agreement signed in Maputo. This amount is earmarked for the financing of various economic development projects and carries a low interest rate as well as a long-term reimbursement period. According to an official present at the signing of the agreement, this line of credit will basically be used for agricultural projects to be carried out with the participation of Italian firms. The agreement was signed by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira and the Italian ambassador in Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 1]

INTELLECTUAL BACK FROM MOSCOW--Mozambican poet Rui Nogar returned to Maputo yesterday from the USSR where he participated in the seventh congress of the Union of Soviet Writers as a representative from our country. He termed this congress--which brought together in Moscow over 3,000 intellectuals--"quite fruitful," because it allowed the association of writers of this country to hold talks with various other similar organizations and well-known writers from around the world. He stressed that the emphasis at this congress was the preservation of peace through the intervention of the literary field. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 8]

ITALIAN WHEAT DONATION--Mozambique will receive from Italy next August 6,400 tons of wheat flour in response to the appeal made by the People's Republic of Mozambique to the international community for food assistance to its children. The wheat will be loaded on the Mozambican ship "Pemba" which was repaired and renovated in the Palermo shipyards with Italian assistance. This donation will be followed during the course of the present year by a second shipment of 5,000 tons of cereals. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 81 p 8]

EDUCATION OFFICIAL TO DPRK--The national director of literacy and adult education, Carlos Laisse, will leave next Monday for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold talks with adult education officials in that country. Laisse will become acquainted with Korean experiences in curriculum planning, methodology and course planning. He will remain in the DPRK 22 days. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 81 p 3]

AMASP DELEGATION TO PRC, DPRK--Led by its secretary general Abner Sansao Mutemba, a delegation from the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] is leaving today for the People's Republic of China at the invitation of this country's solidarity association. The same delegation will then visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where it will stay for approximately 1 week. The delegation will meet with officials of these two countries to review some questions related to cooperation and the exchange of experiences in various fields. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jul 81 p 1]

MINISTER BACK FROM MOSCOW--Jose Luis Cabaco, a member of the party Central Committee and minister of information, returned to Maputo early this afternoon at the end of his visit to the USSR where he participated in the 12th cinema festival in Moscow. While in the USSR, the minister of information held talks with officials of that country in the field of information, which resulted in the signing of various cooperation agreements. On arrival at Maputo International Airport, Jose Luis Cabaco was greeted by the general secretary in the Ministry of Information, Morais (Mandieca), and other senior officials from his ministry. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Jul EA/LD]

AGREEMENTS WITH GDR--A cooperation agreement between Mozambique and the GDR in the fields of public works and prefabricated housing in 1982 was signed in the GDR during the course of the fourth session of the joint economic commission. Other agreements were also signed for the same year on bilateral trade, scientific and technical cooperation and strengthening cooperation in the field of cement. The fourth session of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Economic Commission also discussed solutions of routine problems and assessed the work of the subcommissions. [Text] [EA240300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Jul 81 EA]

NUDO CLAIMS CONSTITUTION IS A FARCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 81 p 12

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] Interfractional Herero struggles of a different nature lay behind the development of a constitution for the Herero Representative Authority than those alleged by the Nudo-D leaders, according to Advocate Paniel Kozonguizi, Secretary for Interstate Relations.

The Nudo-P leaders alleged that the Herero Representative Authority's constitution is identical with the one originally formulated in terms of the Odendaal Plan and later rejected but this allegation is countered by Advocate Kozonguizi.

Advocate Kozonguizi explained that he had discharged his duties as legal adviser to the DTA and to the Herero leader the late Clemens Kapuuo as well as Kuaima Riruako, concerning the formulation of a constitution for the Herero Administration in terms of AG 8.

AG 8 proclaimed the three levels of interim Government in SWA and the distribution of functions amongst these.

Whereas Messrs Karuaihe and Uazukuani had alleged that Advocate Kozonguizi had held back a constitutional proposal drafted by a special committee chaired by the late Clemens Kapuuo until this day, Advocate Kozonguizi told THE ADVERTISER that the two discontented leaders were simply no longer within the Herero ranks when he finally presented the completed constitutional document, now proclaimed as an AG proclamation and forming the legal framework for the Herero Representative Authority.

Problems had faced the constitutional committee because one of its members, Mr Peter Nguvuauva (described by Advocate Kozonguizi as "one of Chief Monyoko's men") had wanted separate legal status for the Mbanderus written into the proposed Herero Authority constitution.

"Mr Uazukuani was himself against such a move", Advocate Kozonguizi informed THE ADVERTISER.

According to Advocate Kozonguizi, such a move would only have served to consolidate the Bantustan principle within the new Herero constitution, which was something most on the committee had wanted to avoid.

The need for a constitution for the Hereros had arisen out of the DTA constitution itself which made provision for each population group to be governed by its own Representative Authority, said Advocate Kozonguizi.

Since at that stage the Hereros had no independent Representative Authority as was the case with some other population groups, their constitutional affairs resorted under the then Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, a certain Mr Van Vuuren.

An adviser from Pretoria was called in to assist Mr Van Vuuren in preparation of such a Herero constitution.

At this point, said Advocate Kozonguizi, trouble arose because "we" (the Herero constitutional committee chaired by the late Clemens Kapuuo) "could not agree amongst ourselves" (referring to the separatist demands of the Mbanderus), "and we (Hereros) did also not accept the proposals put before us by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner and his legal assistant from Pretoria."

According to the Advocate, those proposals were modelled on the Odendaal Plan.

After Chief Kapuuo's death, Riruako came to power, and found himself within the DTA as it stood at the time.

The proposed Herero constitution which Advocate Kozonguizi had by then partly completed in consultation with the Herero constitutional committee was presented to the Herero people at a special conference held at Ehungiro sometime in 1978 or 1979, according to Advocate Kozonguizi.

"The aim of the conference was to agree on a constitution in principle, which was done," said the Advocate, "after which I proceeded to draft a final one."

"The concept of a Bantustan was no longer contained in that final constitution," he said.

But it had been necessary to standardize certain aspects of the Herero Representative Authority's constitution, because each of the 11 ethnic groups in the DTA had to receive more or less equal status, he added.

It has also been necessary to await the final form of AG 8 which would allocate precise functions to the various second tier Administrations.

By that time, of course, both Messrs Karuaihe and Uazukuaní were out of the DTA Herero party, Nudo, having been expelled by Mr Riruako.

Finer constitutional developments after that were handled mainly by Mr F P Visagie as Secretary for Constitutional Development, and himself, said Kozonguizi, and because the matter resorted officially under the former, since the Department of Constitutional Development had just been proclaimed, it was left to Mr. Visagie to table the final draft constitution for Hereroland.

Turning to the alleged power struggle between Kuaima Riruako and Alfons Maharero following the late Clemens Kapuuo's death, Advocate Kozonguizi replied: "The dispute was not between those two, but between Mr Riruako and Mr Karuaihe himself."

Both are today the leaders of two opposing Herero parties.

CHURCHES REITERATE CALL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] TO MARK THE tenth anniversary of an open letter calling for independence they sent to the SA Prime Minister at the time, Mr B J Vorster, the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo Kavango Church and the Rhenish Mission Church have issued another statement calling for immediate independence.

The statement signed by Bishop A. Dumeni and Preses H. Frederik also confirms the support of their churches for a policy declaration adopted by the Council of Churches in Namibia this year which states "We feel strongly that minor matters concerning status and/or partiality/unpartiality should not be allowed to affect the peaceful future of our country and every effort should be made to rise above such pettiness. Endless negotiations on such minor grounds prolong the acute agony and suffering of our people, as they only increase the number of our people who die as a result of the war."

The two Churches said that despite numerous decisions and resolutions by the UN and SA and despite the cry that the people of Namibia should

determine their own future, 10 long years have passed without allowing them to make their decision themselves.

Since Resolution 385 had been passed in 1976, they said, the situation in Namibia and for the Namibian people had turned from bad to worse and the people of the country have become a play-ball in the process and many hundreds of them, even thousands, are being killed in what has become a war situation.

them, even thousands, are being killed in what has become a war situation.

They appealed to the SA Government in co-operation with the UN to give the Namibian people the opportunity to decide their own future through a free and fair election.

The Churches also asked that the fear of the outcome of such an election, which would establish the will of the people, should not be allowed to deprive a nation of the right to determine its own future.

KALANGULA SEEN AS SWAPO ALTERNATIVE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] **WHATEVER** the precise balance of forces on the military front in Ovamboland, the border war being fought there has a critical underlying political dimension: the struggle between the South African Defence Force and Swapo for the allegiance of the Ovambo people.

The man on whom the South African security forces depend in large measure in the battle for the "hearts and minds" of the Ovambo is Mr Peter Kalangula.

Last year he replaced Pastor Cornelius Ndjobu as chairman of the officially-approved Ovambo Executive Council and as president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the "moderate" multi-ethnic and multi-racial alliance which Pretoria hopes will govern an independent South West Africa one day.

By all accounts Mr Kalangula, a gently-spoken, mission-school educated man of 56, is a considerable improvement on his predecessor. Not only is he better educated — matriculation against standard six — but he is a relative newcomer to the Ovambo Executive Council, which he joined late in 1978.

The advantage for Mr Kalangula of not joining the Ovambo government until that relatively late date is that he was not associated with the attempt to mould Ovamboland into a "self-governing" and then "independent" ethnic state on the bantustan model.

The introduction of a bantustan-type constitution in 1973 was bitterly opposed by Swapo and the Democratic Co-operative Party (Demcop), both of which boycotted the election of 21 members to the Legislative

Council under the constitution. Less than 5% of the electorate voted.

In a bid to give the Legislative Council greater legitimacy, a new constitution was promulgated and the number of elected as distinct from nominated members doubled.

The new elections were held over a five-day period in 1978. They were again boycotted by Swapo and Demcop, but a 66% poll was recorded.

There were allegations that people were forced to the polls by threats of dismissal from work, withdrawal of pensions and suspension of the right to cultivate land if they did not vote. Workers were allegedly compelled to prove that they had voted before being allowed to register.

The legitimacy of the Ovambo government was further put into question by two factors:

- The existence of emergency regulations under which political campaigning by Swapo in favour of the boycott was restricted.

- The flogging of political opponents, particularly for participation in Swapo and Demcop activities, by tribal authorities, who were then largely favoured by South African administrators.

Members of the Legislative Assembly have since become the targets of political assassinations, the victims including a former chairman of the executive council, Chief Filimon Elias (1978) and two members of the executive council, Mr Tuto Shiyagaya (1978) and Mr Thomas Shikongo (1980).

But Mr Kalangula — who was taught at one of South Africa's best-known seminaries by an outspoken opponent of Pretoria's race policy, Bishop

Diamond Tuto, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches — has tried to relegate the past to the archives of history and to give his administration a new image.

He came into the administration when there was a move away from dividing SWA into independent ethnic states, although recognising the need for some decentralisation of power, he favours independence for the whole of SWA — or Namibia as he would prefer to call it.

In a debate in the Ovambo Legislative Assembly last year Mr Kalangula took a different line from most of the members. Where most members made repeated demands for weapons to defend themselves against assassins, Mr Kalangula tried to get to the heart of the problem.

He said at the time: "Much has been said about the protection of chiefs, headmen and members of the legislative assembly (but) a firearm is not enough. The most important weapon that one can use is political. If the soldier takes care of one half, politics must take care of the other half."

Elaborating in an interview last week, Mr Kalangula said of the situation in Namibia: "It is a political fight which developed into guerrilla warfare. It was brought about by apartheid and discrimination. Unless it is dismantled, the war will not be won."

Asked to cite changes which had taken place since he took over from Pastor Ndjobu, he referred to the appointment of an Ovambo as director of education.

He added: "Wherever possible, I want a balance between black and white. Everyone must feel he has an important

role to play. In the past qualified Ovambo were not considered for posts in the administration.

Another change initiated by Mr Kalanguka was the decision to switch from Afrikaans to English as a medium of instruction. A publicly unarticulated but important reason for the change was the attempt to

dissociate the Ovambo Executive Council from apartheid.

Rightly or wrongly, Afrikaans is seen as the "language of the conqueror" and is coupled with apartheid.

In an implicit but clear reference to resistance among some seconded white civil servants to the change, Mr Kalanguka said: "You still get people who think we are part of Pretoria. You still find people who are against the DTA."

A lorry-load of English textbooks was mysteriously "hijacked" recently; the suspected culprit "verkrampt" seconded civil servants are fighting for the retention of Afrikaans as the language of instruction in Ovamboland's schools.

Mr Kalanguka declined to list projects which he had initiated or which he planned as part of the campaign to undercut Swapo politically. He explained: "If you spell out your priority projects, Swapo makes them primary targets for attack."

He added however: "There is no disruption of the building of schools. The building of schools, especially secondary schools, is going ahead."

Mr Kalanguka was unable to put his reformist outlook to the test last November when ethnic elections were held for second "second tier" governments in SWA.

Elections were not held in Ovamboland despite its vital importance numerically to political forces anxious to present themselves as a viable alternative to Swapo.

The official reason was that the security situation made it impossible to hold an election, but more sceptical observers like Mrs Oullie Abraham of the Namibian Independence Party, suggest that the decision was prompted by a desire to avoid "massive black rejection of the ethnic authority system."

According to Mr Callie Reineke, a seconded South African civil servant who occupies a key position in the Ovambo civil service, there has been marked progress in re-opening schools closed last year because of the war. Only 19 of Ovambo's nearly 400 schools are closed, many of them consisting of only two or three classrooms, he said in an interview.

There have been fewer attacks on chiefs, headmen and members of the legislative assembly in the past few months, Mr Reineke added. After listing three recent unsuccessful attacks on the heads of "loyal" chiefs and headmen, he said: "The last time there was an actual killing was in November, 1980. A headman was killed. I had to attend his funeral."

One reason for the decline in assassinations may be the decision to facilitate the possession of weapons by members of the assembly. "They have all been able to acquire firearms," Mr Kalanguka said.

Another reason may be the stepped-up recruitment and training of honor guards or, to give them their official title, Special Constables, whose task is to protect pro-government leaders.

But the constables, whom some observers compare to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's auxiliaries during his last days as Prime Minister in pre-Mugabe Zimbabwe, may be more of a counter-productive than a counter-revolutionary force.

Mr Kalanguka implicitly acknowledged as much when he said of the constables: "They have been shooting at one another and you don't know when they are going to shoot at you."

He added: "The people fear some Special Constables as much as Swapo. A terrorist is one who terrorises. A man is a terrorist not because of what he is but because of what he does."

He added: "The people fear some Special Constables as much as Swapo. A terrorist is one who terrorises. A man is a terrorist not because of what he is but because of what he does."

It is one of the ironies of the situation that Mr Kalanguka has himself had to accept the presence of bodyguards, even if they are hand-picked and better disciplined than rank and file

Special Constables. They protect his family at home and accompany him when he moves outside the security-cordoned area at Ondangwa.

The whites in the area find themselves in a similar predicament.

By day they have a measure of free movement along the main tarred road thanks to the presence of South African soldiers, whose armed cars continuously patrol the 30km between Ondangwa and Oshakati.

But at night an army imposed curfew deprives them of even that freedom. At dusk whites have to retreat behind the double security fence which surrounds the settlement of Oshakati.

The only entrances to Oshakati are guarded by soldiers who can, if necessary, retreat into bomb-proof shelters. Blacks have to leave Oshakati at night and it becomes an all-white settlement.

After sunset people gather around bars, often talking into the small hours of the morning. Sometimes their words compete for attention with the explosion of mortars. Some men carry heavy-calibre pistols on the hips. The atmosphere is thickly macho.

Oshakati at night is reminiscent of a settler's village surrounded by hostile natives in the best tradition of the American West.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSEMBLY SESSION IS OUTLINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 81 pp 10-11

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] **WHAT HAS** the National Assembly brought to the fore during the past session?

This is a question which many politically minded people in SWA might be asking themselves.

Firstly, the fact that the tabling of the National Budget had to be postponed for a week because of the visit to Windhoek by the Clark delegation (or so it was announced in the Assembly) was of significance. This is, namely, that the internal affairs of this country remain superseded by the international character of the Namibia question.

In other words, the problem is in essence a colonial one, and the solution remains an internationally recognised consummation of the decolonisation process.

THE PEASANTRY RESIGNS

Then there were of course the two resignations of Messrs Werner Neef and Hans Diergaardt, from opposite sides of the House.

Certainly some cause for concern of those dedicated to the internal political process, if one recognises that both resignations, although motivated by different factors, surfaced in certain similar terms.

Both leaders expressed their perceived sense of helplessness at affecting the course of developments within the National Assembly, or of conducting themselves effectively as political leaders within that House.

Through the actions of both Mr Neef and Kaptein Diergaardt, a disquieting warning was levelled at the National Assembly — a message that has been misread by many Members of that House as isolated acts of mere stubbornness emanating from the personal frustrations of two of their own number.

Such an interpretation misses a very valuable point, for these two resignations should not only be seen as resignations from something, namely two seats in the National Assembly, but it should be asked, TO what have Messrs Neef and Diergaardt resigned themselves?

We have already noted that they resigned because of a sense of helplessness.

But if we look closer at Mr Neef's final message, which he could not help concealing although he did not state it all that explicitly, what was the political significance of his dissatisfaction with the Roads Vote in the Budget?

It is my contention that Mr Neef had wanted to bring the underdeveloped northern areas of the country into closer contact with the rest of SWA, by extending the north-south road links. Although he did not make it absolutely explicit, Mr Neef was seriously committed to furthering the political integration of the mass of the northern peasantry with the commercialised central and southern districts.

The R40m cut back from the Roads vote constituted a R40m setback for the advancement of the aspirations of the northern peasantry along the road to social progress. And Mr Neef was fully aware of these political implications of the R40m cut back on his roads Vote. Otherwise he would not have resorted to such strong action through resigning.

Mr Neef's "defeat" on the Roads vote, constituted a defeat for the peasantry, and his resignation was not resignation per se, but a resignation to the stronger demands of a growing Bureaucracy.

As Mr Mudge himself said in reply to Mr Neef's criticism of the Roads Vote cut — existing service contracts had to be honoured, otherwise civil servants would have been unemployed.

It must be recognised that the Ministers' Council did not have many options in cutting back on national expenditure, but the reality of demarcating options is as significant as that between the unproductive Bureaucracy and the potentially productive peasantry, the former keeping its slice of cake untouched.

Mr Neef therefore resigned to the Bureaucracy, having lost the case for the peasantry. His warning against an oversized and expensive Government Bureaucracy during his farewell speech went unheeded.

And Mr Neef's warning should also be read as a prophecy from the country's most populous class - the northern peasant masses who will decide the outcome in any future national election.

Comparable arguments can be applied in the case of the resigned Kaptein Diergaardt, who heads the country's most advanced section of rich peasants in that quasi feudal State Rehoboth.

When Kaptein Diergaardt walked out, he took some of the country's most politically advanced peasantry with him - a peasantry that has long tasted the sweetness of constitutional independence - he it taken in nature, it remains at one with the objective social needs of the bulk of the SWA population - a keen desire of social progress from the quagmire of rural poverty.

It is almost predictable the way the National Assembly articulates the interests of all social groups except those who are most in need of a political helping hand, namely the backward rural masses.

Take for example Mr Eben van Zijl, leader of the Aikur delegation, when he listed the country's various social categories whose confidence in the Territory's political future should be restored, while contributing to the Budget debate.

He named the "professionals", the farmers, the businessmen, civil servants, teachers and ended with an "etcetera".

Why not name the peasants or the ordinary working people - these form the majority, and by remaining unmentioned will not necessarily remain the silent majority forever...

THE BUDGET

Of course, it took Mr Sarel Becker of the HNP to point out the pertinent realities contained on the revenue side of the much applauded record National Budget of R888m.

According to Mr Becker, no less than R504m came directly from SA under the head of Customs and Excise, and a further R120m in the form of a loan from the SA Government, a total therefore of R624m.

The largest revenue item under the astronomical Customs and Excise head came into the Central Revenue Fund "in terms of Section 22 (1)(d) of Act 23 of 1969" - amounting to R250m. The comparable amount last year gained from the SA Department of Customs and Excise was only R44.5m.

What does this mean?

Unfortunately no explanation was offered in the National Assembly.

The fact that that specific amount is also included under the revenue head titled "Own Sources", seems to imply some kind of accumulated reserve stashed away in a kitty on SWA's behalf by SA.

Critics cannot be blamed for adopting a sceptical attitude when they ask "How much is left in the kitty, if at all it exists?", and "Why the kitty?", or "How has this 'kitty' benefited SWA and SA respectively?"

Turning to the real revenue gained from the Territory's "own" sources within the borders of this country, there remains therefore an amount of R264m.

When we look at the composition of that amount (totaling some 25 percent of the entire Budget) we find that R124m comes from diamond revenue, a meagre R1m from other mines, R24m from companies taxes, R40m from general sales tax, which leaves us with an amount of R75m.

I heard Dr Johan Jones, Secretary for Finance, mention during a recent programme on SWABC dealing with the Budget that approximately R30m is gleaned from personal income tax in SWA.

This means that we can be quite correct in assuming that about half of the R75m miscellaneous revenue sources comes from personal income tax.

One last arithmetic calculation tells us that when we add R30m from personal income tax to the R40m general sales tax, we arrive at the contribution to the state coffers by the salary earner, namely R75m, or nearly three times as much as what ALL companies PLUS non diamond mines contribute.

The working man and woman in SWA sure carry a heavy load!

Pretoria and Harry Oppenheimer carry the rest.

LABOUR PROMOTION FUND

Little emerged during the debates on the Labour Promotion Fund Amendment Bill to cast light on what the exact social implications are.

All that is known up to this point is that the old SWA Native Labour Board is to get a face lift, and that the legislation will now apply to White workers as well.

The four-member Board will be composed of one representative from mining and organised agriculture each, and two shall be nominated by the Secretary of Civic Affairs and Manpower, one each of these last two will represent all

other employers, and all employees respectively.

From this it can be seen that also in the labour sphere, the Bureaucracy calls the trumps, not only over private sector employers, but over the heads of the employees as well.

PRISONS BILL

Discrimination on grounds of colour in SWA's prisons is to be removed in terms of the Prisons Amendment Bill, when it becomes law - a move which I'm sure the many Black inmates and political detainees held without trial under AG 26 appreciate!

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

As could be guessed, the Bill seeks to remove discrimination on grounds of colour from the licensing procedures governing private ownership of arms as well as trading in these deadly commodities.

As Mr Becker from the HNP put it rather blandly during the course of the surprisingly mellow debates on this piece of legislation - "Swapo will no longer have to import its arms via Angola, since its supporters will be able to buy them freely over the counter - licence and all.

Another demonstration of the affinity between the arguments and insights of the far Left and the far Right.

Kerensky's Government armed the Russian masses against Germany during the First World War, only to find shortly afterwards that those same guns were turned upon him - just as the Bolshevik Lenin had anticipated.

It is generally conceded by historians that one of the conditions necessary for violent revolution is "the arming of the people".

Need one say all that much more?

PENSIONS FOR THE BUREAUCRACY

The "Members of the National Assembly and of Legislative and Executive Authorities Pensions Bill", is as its name tells us, designed to entrench the interests of our overlaiden bureaucracy still deeper into the parched earth of SWA.

One of our veteran journalists has calculated that there are in the region of 200 families (certainly not less) dependant on the salaries of representatives in one or other of our kaleidoscope of elected Administrations.

If the AG, Mr Danie Hough was correct in saying this week only, that more effective government does not necessarily imply more power, could one not then also make a case for more effective government not depending upon a more populous bureaucracy? A sort of quality versus quantity argument.

One should not lose sight of the reality that for every representative on an elected Assembly - either First or Second Tier (never mind the Third Tier) - there is another outside the country waiting for the day he can start drawing a salary from taxes - and another squadron of officials and clerks taking up the rear, also inside and outside our borders.

Whereas Zimbabwe has today the problem of too many professional soldiers, we'll could have the problem one day of too many officials.

THE MEAT INDUSTRY BILL

There was a lot of huffing and puffing against the proposed legislation for an own Meat Board for SWA - but the House didn't come down.

The Opposition to such a proposed Board was as ineffective as the decades' of opposition to the monopolisation of SWA's meat, karakul and fishing industries by SA interests.

Just as the Bill was inevitably voted through all its stages, in spite of amendment upon amendment, despite Ahtar's leadership stand in the face of the paper surrender, so the course of monopolistic economics will wind its fateful way to socialism, (a la Wassenaar), in SWA.

The cry to save inmates faire capitalism is almost couched by 200 years now, and there is no turning back the clock.

FINALLY

To end on a compromising note, there has been a most distinct trend within the National Assembly for the main Opposition party Ahtar and the DTA to move closer together.

Subtle hints were cast this way and that about correcting the ill-feelings of the past, and doing something about improving representation on the Ministers' Council.

Not one serious criticism on the National Budget was heard coming from Ahtar - that was left to Mr Hans Rötter of the NCDP.

Most significant, Mr Koole Pretoria, Ahtar's Education man and Mr Dirk Mudge found each other in the classroom at last.

What's the bet we see a coalition Executive emerging out of the National Assembly one of these days?

BASTERS CLING TO OLD WAYS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jun 81 p 16

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text] Rehoboth--As SWA/Namibia stumbles along its rocky path to independence a small "republic" in the territory's centre is struggling to retain its autonomy.

It is the Baster community of Rehoboth: a brown tribe numbering less than 2,5 percent of the territory's one million inhabitants, and occupying an area four-fifths the size of Swaziland.

For more than a century these people have resisted assimilation into the greater SWA/Namibia. Although of mixed descent like the coloured people, the Basters have throughout their troubled history clung to a separate identity and have insisted on recognition as a nation in their own right.

They are the Moutons, Van Wyks, Louws and Oliviers; the Afrikaans-speaking people who trekked from the Cape and settled in this region during the past century. Many of their descendants still have black servants who are often called "outa" or "busie" and who are expected to call their employers "baas" or "miesies."

But time has overtaken their separatist claims. As SWA/Namibia lumbers out of its tunnel of apartheid, the Rehoboth Basters, too, are having to move away from the patterns of the past.

Patriarchal

The Rehoboth "gebiet," as it is known, has its own constitution based on patriarchal laws dating back to 1872. It has a "parliament" of six elected members and a "kaptein" elected for five years who, in conjunction with an advisory body, acts as an executive President-in-Council. It is a kind of semi-republic, and the Basters like to think of it as such, but the central government retains control through the ratification of laws and approval of the annual budget.

The capital, and by far the largest settlement in the gebiet, is the town of Rehoboth itself with a population of more than 12 000. Established around the outlets of hot water springs, this rambling, dusty collection of houses, churches and shops has never officially been declared a town. It has no municipality and consequently its property has no municipal value--which compromises the availability

of building society loans. Yet the claims to nationhood by this predominantly stock farming community have centred largely on the right to own land.

Ever since the 1870s when their first Kaptein, Hermanus van Wyk bought the gebiet from the Swartbooi Namas ostensibly for 100 horses and five wagons (there is doubt that this was fully paid), the Basters have held the right to exclusive land ownership in Rehoboth.

Every Baster male, on reaching majority, is entitled to a plot of land. It is his inheritance, and for years the Basters have regarded this as a liberty which has set them above their black and coloured compatriots. But since 1979, when statutory racial discrimination involving land ownership in the rest of SWA/Namibia was scrapped, the land rights of the Basters have come to mean less as a symbol of their exclusivity.

Citizenship

About 50 non-Basters, who own land in the gebiet. And last month the Baster schools were for the first time opened to all races.

It has in effect led to a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Rehoboth government. Citizenship has now been granted to [as received].

With the changes have come financial and social problems. An attempt by the Rehoboth government to supply subsidised housing for the 3 000 Nama and Damara people who, because of the gebiet's apartheid system, have for years lived without ownership rights in a corrugated iron slum to the west of town, has brought a dramatic influx of people looking for cheap housing.

Rehoboth's population has nearly doubled in the last two years, and the housing shortage has increased from 160 units in 1979 to more than 1 000 this year. The crime rate has soared and alcoholism and drug abuse are on the increase.

Baster Kaptein Hans Diergaardt blames all this on the abolition four years ago of influx control, and the fact that many black newcomers to the gebiet are taking advantage of the housing subsidies.

He accuses the central government of leading SWA/Namibia towards a system of "black domination", and of trying to pressure the Basters into accepting the ethnically structured tier system of administration.

Some in the gebiet believe it could achieve economic self-sufficiency by that run through the town. Kaptein Diergaardt envisages a grand scheme for a resort including a gambling casino.

But many of the Basters themselves remain unconvinced. They see these ideas as "pie-in-the-sky", and point to the incongruity of a pleasure resort amid the squalor of a shanty settlement. It is, they say, a last-ditch attempt to retain the old order as the waves of change roll in.

CSO: 4700/185

BANK DIRECTOR PREDICTS HARD TIMES AHEAD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **TIGHTEN** your belts, Southwesterners, you're in for a hard time ahead!

This grim message comes from Swabank Managing Director, Mr Piet Botha.

In an exclusive interview yesterday, Mr Botha warned that the downturn in the economy will be accelerated in the immediate future due to:

- The continued depressed state of the mining sector coupled with the severe drought conditions;
- Higher interest rates;
- And a higher inflation rate.

Interest rates which are already at record levels can be expected to rise even further this year, Mr Botha said.

"That's fine for the people who are liquid such as many of the beef farmers who have sold most of their stock in the recent past. The returns on their capital will be good.

"But its going to be hard going for those businesses and people who have to borrow money, as the rates will be exorbitant."

"I feel sorry for young couples not starting off in life and having to buy a home," he said. "The situation has just become impossible for them".

The higher interest rates mean that there will be a cut-back in the demand for cars, luxury goods and other consumer durables.

A secondary but important

effect will be a sharp drop in the turnover and profits in the commercial and financial sectors.

"These are about the only sectors that have been doing really well up until now," Mr Botha pointed out.

Significantly, TV sales should remain buoyant, he felt, because of the introduction of the service at present in SWA. The cost of financing TV sets, like everything else, however, will be extremely high.

Another sector that will be extremely hard hit in the near future will be the building industry as a result of the higher bond rates, Mr Botha said.

He anticipated that these too would rise again in the near future.

Mr Botha expressed alarm that the aforementioned situation would be further aggravated by an expected increase in the inflation rate. This in turn was being caused by the tight monetary measures that are being applied by the Reserve Bank.

The main reasons that this is happening, he pointed out, is that the causes of inflation in SWA are somewhat different to those in SA, and the measures that are seemingly necessary for SA are detrimental to SWA.

SWA PROPOSES 25-MILE FISHING ZONE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] **THE PROSPECTS** of a direct confrontation between SA and members of the international fishing community over the SWA fishing zone gained further credence at the latest session of the International Commission of South East Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf), in Madrid this month.

Thus followed a firm warning from the SA delegation that "more extreme measures, possibly even of a unilateral nature" could not be averted unless Icseaf members ensure stricter self-discipline in the face of the worsening situation in the SWA fishing grounds, and the continuing decline in the total fish resource.

The SA delegation reiterated its proposal for an effective inspection service composed and financed by the Commission.

In its opening statement to the conference, the SA delegation, which included two representatives from SWA, proposed the extension of the closed zone to a minimum of 25 nautical miles, as an urgent measure to be adopted in view of the "flagrant and concealed violations of the closed area."

During the course of the last two months alone, SA's limited inspection service had

detected several such violations and had identified and reported two ships.

IGNORED

It quoted the master of one of the inspection vessel in his report as saying: "These two ships were confronted. They were contacted by radio, lights and signals but simply ignored us. They continued their trawling operations in the closed area and only later moved out."

The continuing violations not only nullify the purpose of a closed zone, but unless checked, "raise doubts about the sincerity of the Commission members", the SA statement read.

ALLOCATIONS SUPERCEDED

Although the SA delegation agreed that the Icseaf control measures were basically sound, there were doubts that these were strictly adhered to in all cases, and it was generally known that quota allocations were being superceded.

One case is mentioned where a state openly reported a catch more than twice its allocation, and the statement goes on to say "Furthermore, the large numbers of vessels fishing in the area bear little relations to the quotas to which they are entitled..."

BURDEN

Almost the entire burden of inspection in the area off the SWA is borne by SA informed

its delegation, and SA had during last year spent more than 2 million dollars — some five times the Icseaf budget for 1981 — despite the obligations of all Icseaf members to co-operate in this regard.

The mid-year Icseaf conference was called to review the total allowable catch off the SWA coast, and "certain supplementary control measures" specifically in relation to the number of foreign vessels from each country proportionate to its allocated quota.

Iraq's provisional membership was ratified by Icseaf, and South Korea was also introduced as the newest Icseaf member.

Mr Piet Kruger, Secretary for Economic Affairs, informed the Advertiser this week that South Korea has also been granted a hake quota of 3 800 tons, which brings the total hake quota off the SWA coast in the region of 215 300 tons.

BRIEFS

MESS HALL FIRE--Windhoek: A Military Court of Inquiry was investigating the cause of a fire which destroyed the only remaining mess at the army base in Walvis Bay, a Defence spokesman confirmed yesterday. No further comment on the cause of the fire would be made until the inquiry had been completed. Two weeks before the fire, which destroyed the NCO's mess, the mess of the new intake of national servicemen had burnt down.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Jul 81 p 1]

SWAPO'S PLAN OF ACTION--London: Trade union representatives from Britain and Western Europe yesterday announced the start of an exercise to try to unravel the complex transportation routes through which uranium from SWA reaches their countries. At the end of a two-day seminar organised by SWAPO, they decided they would have to determine these routes before taking action to boycott the imports--but they gave no timescale for their operation and said they would not disclose their plans for action. The seminar was attended by transport and general workers union representatives from Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and West Germany. At a press conference yesterday they promised "effective action" to stop imports of SWA uranium but conceded they did not at present know precisely how it reached their countries. For several years SWAPO had been attempting without success to persuade Western government to ban imports of SWA uranium.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Jul 81 p 1]

COST OF LIVING--The cost of living in Windhoek increased by 0,8 percent during May which on an annualised basis works out to 10,8 percent. This emerges in the latest figure issued by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria. The cost of living rose by 14,2 percent in the 12 months to May 30. The cost of food alone rose by 29,5 percent. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 81 p 22]

104 ACCEPT AMNESTY--Windhoek: The SWABC reported last night that 104 SWAPO terrorists had taken advantage of the Administrator General's amnesty. The director for the amnesty arrangement, a Mr Taljaard, told the SWABC that a further 26 SWAPO members, who were not trained terrorists, had entered the territory in terms of the amnesty from neighbouring states. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jul 81 p 1]

BRIEFS

CALL FOR FIVE-PARTY TALKS--Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya has called for an emergency meeting of national leaders of the five parties. He said their meeting could find solutions to the political and other problems besieging the country. Chief Ogunsanya, national chairman of the NPP, made the call on the Ogun Radio programme, "Meet the Press." He was sure, he said that the meeting could achieve a lot, but warned: "It should not be made a governmental affair." Chief Ogunsanya said emphatically that the NPP had not decided to break its accord with NPN, despite the conflicting stand of both parties on controversial national issues. But he claimed that many people with "vested interests" had been advocating a break. "The NPP is not going to listen to such a demand, but when we decide to change our mind, we would do so," he added. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Jun 81 p 48]

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION--Religious instruction will soon become compulsory in Lagos State schools, Governor Lateef Jakande announced at the week-end. The hint came out after his installation as the patron of the Boy's Brigade of Nigeria, Lagos State council. Governor Jakande said Nigeria was great and had been blessed with all necessary resources to make her greater. But he added: "Unfortunately, such resources are being wrongly utilised due to lack of the fear of God, self discipline, patriotism and respect for the rule of law. 'Where these enumerated virtues exist no individual, however, highly placed on the society, would interpret the law that he himself was guilty of.'" [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Jun 81 p 48]

GONGOLA IMPEACHMENT RUMORS DENIED--The Speaker of the Gongola State House of Assembly, Mr Paul Wampana Vintin, has denied newspaper reports that the House was planning to impeach Governor Abubakar Barde. Speaking on an NTV Bauchi programme, "Our Guest," Mr. Wampana said the reports were "not only baseless and malicious but also misleading." Mr. Wampana also denied claims of "strained relations" and "war" between the Governor and the legislators. "The whole thing was alarmist" he added. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jun 81 p 32]

PROBE ON FERTILIZER SALE--The Borno State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Goni, has ordered an enquiry into the sales of fertilizers in the Damaturu Local Government area. The Governor gave the order to the State Ministry of Agriculture in Damaturu during his tour of four local government areas in the state. He said he was not happy with the ministry's report that out of 20,000 bags of fertilizers meant for the local government, only 4,000 were sold out. Alhaji Goni wondered why the local government was not able to purchase some of the fertilizers for sale to farmers in the area. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jun 81 p 5]

GRANT FOR FARMING, RICE--A total of N20 million has been made available to the River Basin development authorities by the Federal Government for the implementation of its Green Revolution Programme. Disclosing this to newsmen at a Press conference in Benin, at the week-end a director of the Federal Ministry of Water and Natural Resources, Dr Bankole Martins said that President, Shahu Shagari, had also set up a monitoring machinery to oversee and advise on the smooth implementation of their projects. The director who was in the state on an inspection tour of projects of the Benin-Owena River Basin Development Authority disclosed that the authority had been allocated a special fund to embark on a massive rice production scheme. Dr Martins said that about 2,500 hectares of rice was under cultivation in Bendel and Ondo states while 1,500 and 3,500 hectares of maize and cassava were also being cultivated in the areas. The director said that the aim of the scheme was to flood the market with rice to lower its price. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jun 81 p 31]

BORNO OIL DRILLING URGED--The House of Representatives has passed a motion calling on the President Alhaji Shagari to give directive for drilling operations to commence immediately on oil deposits said to be in commercial quantity in South Lake Chad Basin of Borno State. In moving the motion Hon Chief Olusola-Afolabi, Deputy Leader of the House said that following the same discovery in Cameroun and Chad border these countries had since begun drilling in their own areas. In urging the House to support the motion he expressed the fear that since oil could drift to both areas there was the need for Nigeria to commence with immediate effect, drilling of on its own portion. He further said that when commenced, Borno State origins and other Nigerians will benefit by way of employment while the revenue contribution will be of immense help to the national economy. Mrs F. Babatope admitted that oil was discovered in the area but the NNPC should be asked to produce its report in support of the discovery. By this report she said that the House will be in position to request that drilling be commenced. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 30 Jun 81 p 16]

BRAZILIAN TRAINING FOR AIRLINES--A total of 150 Pilots and Flight Engineers of the Nigeria Airways have trained in Brazil since 1979. This was made known to members of a Senate Subcommittee on Transport and Aviation in Rio De Janeiro by the President of the Brazilian Airline, Varig, Mr Hello Smidt. He told the sub-committee members who paid a courtesy call on the Board of Directors of Varig, that another set of Pilots was currently being trained by his Airline, while agreement had been reached to train some Stewards and other Cabin crew for the Nigeria Airways. The training programme, according to him, were being carried out under a Technical Assistance Agreement between Nigeria and Brazil. Replying to a question by one of the senators, Mr Smidt explained that the Varig Airline was not owned by the Brazilian Government, adding that 80 per cent shares of the Airline were owned by its employees. Meanwhile, the sub-committee members have gone back to New York on their way back to Nigeria. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Jun 81 p 3]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS--The First Bank of Nigeria Limited loaned out over N60 million to farmers last year to boost agricultural production. This was disclosed in Lagos by the managing director and chief executive of the bank, Mr Samuel Oyewole Asabia at an exclusive interview with the SUNDAY TIMES. On the question of difficulties usually encountered by farmers in securing agricultural loans, Mr. Asabia said the banks should not be blamed. "Many of our true local farmers could neither keep books, fill ordinary forms nor understand the procedure to process their loan application. "I would rather suggest the best way to assist real farmers to secure loans would be for them to come through corporate bodies like co-operative societies," he advised. [Excerpt] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/205

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

AMNESTY FOR TROVOADA--Miguel Trovoada, the former prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe, has been released, it was announced in Lisbon today. His release was ordered by President Manuel Pinto da Costa on the occasion of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the country's independence. Miguel Trovoada had been imprisoned in September 1979, under the accusation of "destabilization, economic sabotage and being a foreign agent." [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 J 1 81 p 8]

CSO: 4728/70

INP LEADER WARNS OF INTEGRATION MEASURES IN NAMIBIA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Racial integration in SWA/Namibia was the proving ground for full integration in South Africa, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said last night.

He said that the National Party Government seemed determined to introduce multi-racialism into all facets of society.

Mr Marais was addressing a packed public meeting in Boksburg organised by the group "Action Keep Boksburg White" which has been formed to oppose the establishment of a larger coloured area in the town.

The chairman of the group is Mr Gideon Fourie, who was an INP candidate during the recent election.

In a strong attack on the Government, Mr Marais said that national service was "being misused to further integration."

By the Government's own admission, troops of all races on the border were sharing living and mess facilities.

In some cases white servicemen were under the control of officers and non-commissioned officers of other races and this was being used to condition the whites to accept orders being given by others, Mr Marais said.

Turning to the situation in Boksburg, he said that it was noteworthy that before the general election there had been no mention of Government proposals to proclaim certain areas in the town for use by coloureds.

The INP would support "Action Keep Boksburg White" in every possible way and would save the town in much the same way that it had saved King Williams Town from inclusion in the Ciskei, Mr Marais said.

CSO: 4700/199

SOWETO MEETING PROTESTS BANNINGS, DETENTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Jul 81 p 1

(Article by Willie Bokala)

[Text] Government action including bannings and detentions are now leaving the blacks no option but to fight, a highly emotional prayer meeting was told yesterday.

And by banning and detaining people who protest peacefully against Government policy, the South African regime is also showing and telling the masses that peaceful negotiations are out.

Addressing the meeting held at Evangelical Lutheran Church in White City, Soweto, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said it was worrying because it seemed the aim of the Government was to do away with blacks who spoke against and protested publicly because they instead want the armed forces.

But, said Dr Motlana, if that is what they want then they will have war and "we warn them that nowhere in the history of the world has a minority Government succeeded in staying in power for ever.

"The message the Government is trying to deliver to the people is that they don't like these childish protests. They are in fact demanding that they can only have a gun-to-gun affair. They are saying that those who advocate peaceful changes are a nuisance. The State wants war where an AK47 meets an M16, period," he said.

After reading from verses in the Bible, Father Frank Chikane, of the Faith Mission Church, warned the Government to heed to calls made for change or face the consequences. "If they don't see the situation as it is now, may God have mercy upon them," he said.

Mr Chikane said: "If one does not want violence and bloodshed, he talks. But if you don't talk and become stubborn then you must be prepared to face other methods. God uses whatever method to punish those who do not listen."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told the meeting that the oppressed masses' struggle for freedom was just and righteous and that with God on their side nothing would stop "us from getting our freedom."

He said the black man was going to get his freedom. "The white man has two options. The first is whether he wants us to get there through talking or whether we get there through bloodshed and violence."

PRISON POPULATION HIGHEST IN WESTERN WORLD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Mike Cohen]

[Text] South Africa's prison population is the highest in the Western world — more than double that of the United States.

Figures for the communist countries are not available.

According to a survey conducted by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation, South Africa has a prison population of 440 for every 100 000 people.

The figures available give its closest rival as the US, with a prison population of 189 for every 100 000.

South Africa's closest rival in Africa is Kenya with a figure of 165 for every 100 000.

Nicro believes South Africa's excessively high prison population, despite the recommendations of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the penal system, is cause for alarm.

In planning for the '80s, Nicro is strongly in favour of an international conference on sentencing being held in this country.

"There is no doubt that reform in sentencing practice and the encourage-

ment of an innovative sentencing policy could contribute towards a reduction in the prison population figure," the plan states.

Recently, the Chief of the CID of the SA Police, Lieut-nant-General Kobus Visser, said one of the biggest problems experienced by the urban police divisions was the system of parole and bail for people arrested in cases of more serious crime.

"It is my opinion that parole is not promoting our drive to combat crime but the Prisons Department has problems caused by over-population of prisons. Having sorted this out with senior Prisons Department members I am satisfied that they are doing everything possible," he said.

Nicro is actively seeking a university which would be prepared to host the proposed conference.

CSO: 4700/199

PRESS COMMENT ON TALKS WITH LESOTHO

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 18 Jun 81 p 25

[From the "Comments & Opinion" Section]

[Text] Die Vaderland

SA and Lesotho

The advisory body which has recently been formed between South Africa and Lesotho to discuss matters of mutual interest is a positive step which can contribute much to stabilising relations between the two countries and placing them on a sound footing.

Lesotho's geographic situation places it in a ticklish position as it lies between South Africa, with which it disagrees politically, and Transkei which Lesotho, in accordance with world opinion, does not recognise as an independent state.

The new consultative body is the logical channel to define more clearly not only the economic interdependence of the two countries--proved by, among other things, the considerable human traffic across the borders--but also to attend to the moral obligations of both governments.

Hopefully it will also be used as an instrument for bringing the envisaged constellation of states to Lesotho's attention more pertinently, for there is little doubt that such a league of nations would be of incalculable advantage to Lesotho, as indeed to any other neighbouring state.

Transvaler

Lesotho and RSA

According to Radio Lesotho, that country and South Africa have decided to establish an advisory body to discuss matters affecting both countries.

This sounds like a practical and also essential arrangement. Matters of common interest are, in view of Lesotho's location and the interdependence of the two states, of daily rather than occasional importance.

The decision is also welcome because it indicates improved relations between Lesotho and RSA after an unpleasant period of animosity on the part of Lesotho.

But the implications are even wider. They prove yet again that in the final analysis it is practical circumstances that are decisive, not ideological differences. This is a lesson Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who recently withdrew his mineworkers from the Republic, has yet to learn.

CSO: 4700/199

U.S. WATCHING FOR SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 81 p 16

[Editorial: "A Bad Report"]

[Text]

AMERICA'S new-found tolerance of South Africa is very much on trial. It stands to reason that the Reagan Administration does not want to be out on a limb while the South African Government is lopping off branches. The President's men can be expected to be looking really hard at the South African scene for signs of good intentions. A report to the State Department from the US Consul-General in Johannesburg, the gist of which The Star published on Friday, suggests that good intentions are difficult to find.

Only in fairy stories do pumpkins become instant gilt carriages; real-life miracles take appreciably longer to achieve. The Americans are aware of this, but feel that somebody should be at least waving a wand. And no-

body, says the report in effect, even seems to know the magic words. "The abandonment of economic partition does not mean that the ruling National Party has given up its goal of apartheid." It adds that fundamental change is unlikely if the Government thinks it can withstand internal and external challenges. Among South Africa's shortcomings, the report lists inadequate educational and training facilities for blacks and the need to eliminate the wage gap.

In all it is not encouraging news for Mr Reagan. There can be no complaint if he takes his friendship somewhere else. Semantics may throw up a smoke-screen of hope internally from time to time, but only real change will make friends and influence presidents abroad.

CSO: 4700/199

'THE CITIZEN' DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY ON NAMIBIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "SA Caution"]

[Text]

INCREASINGLY, the message from Washington is on the lines of "We'll help you if you help us by agreeing to an internationally acceptable settlement in South West Africa."

The argument, on the surface, is very plausible. It goes like this:

"The Reagan administration has stuck out its neck by being friendly towards South Africa.

"It has alarmed and offended Black Africa by doing so.

"It must deliver on South West Africa or stand accused of assisting the 'racist' South African Government to maintain the status quo in South West Africa.

"Don't try and string us along by pretending you're interested in a settlement, when all you are doing is trying to buy time.

"If we can't have your co-operation — and pretty soon at that — we shall abandon our negotiating role and leave you to the UN wolves.

"If you are torn apart, well, you've only yourselves to blame."

It's a far-from-subtle way of putting pressure on South Africa to do the US bidding. But really, there is more at stake than just falling into line and saying "Yes, Mr Reagan, we'll do anything you ask if it means you'll help to make us acceptable once more in the world community."

We do, after all, have to consider the interests of South West Africa and its inhabitants.

And we do, after all, have to think about our own position in relation to South West Africa.

Let's say that we agreed to President Reagan's dulcet tones, allowed the UN to run an election with minority safeguards, and — predictably — this resulted in a Swapo victory.

Will the US rescue us from the mess if there were civil war in South West Africa, or if Swapo made conditions for the Whites so impossible that most of them left, or if a Swapo administration with Soviet backing brought Black liberation movements on to our left flank, or if we had to invade South West Africa to prevent the Red Flag flying over Windhoek under a Soviet-

backed regime, or if our only way of saving ourselves from future attack was to make a pre-emptive strike into South West Africa?

And what if Walvis Bay, which the UN insists is part of South West Africa and not a South African enclave, fell under Soviet influence — or became a base for Russian warships (not such a far-fetched possibility if Swapo wished to reward Russia for its assistance in waging the border war)?

Would the US intervene to stop the Russians sitting astride the Cape route that is so vital to Western oil and other supplies; would it allow the Soviet Union to build up its naval forces in the South Atlantic as well as the Indian Oceans; would it lift a finger to save South Africa if it became encircled by hostile naval and other forces?

The trouble is that South Africa has no reason to believe that it can rely on the US now, any more than it could when South Africa went into Angola under US prompting and promises of support.

Sure, the Reagan administration isn't timid, like Mr Carter: a waa, and it is already showing its toughness towards Russia.

But — and this is the big, big BUT — we have to live with South West Africa next door to us after Mr Reagan is no longer President, and we cannot jeopardise South West Africa's future, or our own, just because the Reagan administration says we must agree to an internationally acceptable settlement soon, along lines it proposes.

We have to be sure that whatever is decided is good for South West Africa — and not in any way bad for South Africa.

If that means we don't fall into line with everything Mr Reagan wants of us, but continue to argue for what we believe is the best settlement or procedure, then so be it.

It is not bloody-mindedness, but an appreciation of what is at stake.

Our answer, therefore, should be something like this:

We're sure pleased, Mr Reagan, that you are not bashing us over the head like Mr Carter tried to do.

We welcome your administration's friendship.

We believe that we can be a valued partner in your plans to contain Russian expansionism in Africa.

We consider our strategic minerals are vital to the US and the Western world in general and we are happy to make them available to you.

We hope that we can reach an understanding with you and your administration on how best to handle the South West African situation.

But don't, Mr Reagan, ask us to abandon our position on South West Africa on the basis that if we don't agree with what you have to say, we will offend you to the point where you will stop being friendly towards us, or where you will no longer be interested in continuing the talks with us.

That would be a petty way of trying to force the issue, since there is the implied threat of abandoning us to our fate if we don't get on with a settlement like you suggest.

Southern Africa is the region where we live — and if we don't fight for a dispensation in South West Africa that we believe in, and can accept, we would be abandoning not just the territory but our own security and future at the foot of this continent.

We don't think that is a price you can expect us to pay. Nor would we.

CSO: 4700/199

'THE CITIZEN' NOTES DIFFERING VIEWS ON REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "What Reform?"]

[Text]

REFORM. Magical word. Everyone agrees about its necessity, except perhaps Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and his arch-verkrampies. They damn all change and want a reversion to the old days of Wit banaskap and unashamed apartheid.

However, we must look at reasonable men for reasonable answers to our problems.

And though reasonable men agree on the need for reform, as a concept, there are strong differences, especially in the National Party, about the nature and extent of the changes that should be made.

The division in that party is between those who believe that any changes should not jeopardise the security and future of the White man and his sovereignty in his own country and over his own affairs, and those who think that reform must be meaningful, that the Coloureds and Indians must share a common homeland and Parliament with the Whites, and that survival is no longer dependent on complete separation, although racial integration as such is still out.

The difference of approach and emphasis was demonstrated at the congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Johannesburg this week.

Responsibility

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the verligte Minister of National Education and former head of the Broederbond, said: "We must accept that the new constitutional proposals will finally put an end to the exclusive concept of a White South Africa.

"The South Africa of the future will be a State in which Whites, Coloured people and Indians will in one form or another have joint responsibility for matters affecting the three groups.

"Instead of a style of political paternalism, there will be a new style of consultation, negotiation and consensus among equal parties.

"The practise of this new style will put heavy demands on the Afrikaner's patience and tact."

Dr Viljoen also emphasised that instead of self-protective regulations, usually through legislation and State action, "we accept that our existence in the future will be much less protected and more risky, and more will depend on our own abilities".

A far less compromising view was taken by Dr Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal and of the party's conservative wing.

He told the students there was no reason why the Afrikaner should sacrifice or abandon that which was his own to live in friendship and good-neighbourliness with other cultural communities.

The Afrikaner did not have to lose his separate freedom in order to help developing nations towards independence.

"He does not have to renounce or give up his identity and self-determination for the sake of political co-operation or good human or national relations."

You can read into that what you want — and what we read into it is that the Afrikaner does not have to share political power with people of other races.

To underline the differences among Afrikaners, the conservative chairman of the Broederbond, Professor C. Boshoff, told a youth congress of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs that he envisaged a "canton-type system" in which the political aspirations of Coloureds and Indians could be accommodated, but ruled out the idea of a common Parliament for Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

Don't agree

As we said at the outset, reform is what reasonable men want, but reasonable men do not necessarily agree on the nature of the reforms that should be introduced.

However, we have no doubt that the Prime Minister intends to bring about changes, but whether he will be able to take everyone in his party along with him depends very much on what changes he actually has in mind.

It is interesting to note that Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation and chief financial backer of the Progressive Federal Party, is a supporter of Mr Botha's reformist direction.

Mr Oppenheimer is "reasonably confident" that the Government will continue with the reform programme. He believes the Government is "honestly seeking" a method of power-sharing between all races, but that it has not yet found it.

Since Mr Botha's Government, having power, is the only vehicle for change, we can understand Mr Oppenheimer pinning his hopes on it rather than on the PFP, which has no power except to criticise.

One point Mr Oppenheimer made which is very important is this: Reform will create greater turbulence in the short term — new demands, heightened unrest and open expressions of

hostility — but offers greater hope for the long-term future.

We agree. Reform has its risks, but trying to maintain the status quo — an impossible task — has far greater dangers.

Nevertheless, though reform is the magic word today, it still needs definition, in terms of what the Government intends to do and where it will lead the country.

CSO: 4700/199

TREURNICHT ADDRESSES ASB ON CULTURAL FREEDOM

Artificial Integration Exports

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE biggest threat to the Afrikaners ethnic and cultural freedom was coming from "political fanatics" who wanted to give way to "political progressiveness", said Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and Statistics yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht's speech to the Afrikaans Studentebond at the Rand Afrikaans University was clearly aimed against the ultra-verligte noises within the ranks of Cabinet Ministers, Government MPs, Opposition circles — and the new verligte Afrikaans students organisation, Polstu.

He said lately very few nations had been discussed, dissected and condemned to the same extent as the Afrikaner.

He said political fanatics were presently breaking up the nation's "natural cultural cohesion by trying to replace it with artificial politically dictated integration".

Dr Treurnicht emphasised that "the Christian Afrikaner believes that God did not abdicate with regard to our (the Afrikaners) world".

"The forsaking of our Christian vocational awareness is in fact the fundamental reason for tension and for our cultural crisis.

"Certain noises regarding the Afrikaners so-called cultural crisis today are in fact echoes from cultural crises during the Renaissance.

"But unlike the Renaissance-man, today's man lacks confidence, distrusts himself, and shows an inclination towards socialism, holism in its various forms, and irrationalism."

Asked what share the Afrikaner had in the crisis surrounding his survival and the direction in which he was heading, Dr Treurnicht said: "There are political fanatics who want to destroy nations as cultural groups — and thus as independent influence-centres — to fit them into a unitary system.

"Sometimes these actions are not being called destructive, but equalisation in the name of non-discrimination."

Referring to Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Mr David Welsh's book, South Africa's Option, in which they say "the operation of the political system must, as far as possible, deny or minimise

the pay-off to racial or ethnic appeals", he said: "One cannot separate a nation's political aims, actions and activities completely from the rest of its cultural life, because politics is part of its culture.

"One, thus, cannot expect of the Afrikaner as a group and nation that he should become inactive regarding his political activities in our multi-national system.

"It is the one nation which recognises national rights — as universal rights. But we are opposed to the idea of a culturally equalising state-system.

"We believe and support the truth that each national culture forms its own centre with its own spontaneous creative power."

Reacting to Polstu's recent Pretoria congress where a strong attack was made on Afrikaner nationalism, he said: "The Afrikaner will identify the real problem areas and will do everything possible to create cultural and living space for the various nations. And we will continue to fight with all our power against a political and social stream whose aim is to swallow up the Afrikaner as a nation."

Coloureds' Culture Differences

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 81 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Coloured people shared the same language as Afrikaners, they did not share the same culture and should not be accommodated in the same political dispensation. Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and Statistics, and leader of the National Party in the Transvaal said yesterday.

He was replying to questions from delegates at the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Johannesburg after he had delivered a speech on "Afrikaner Dynamics and Culture".

He said it was not "negative" to say that Coloureds were not part of the Afrikaner nation as they had their own identity and their own community.

The NP did not feel that Coloureds should be accommodated within the same political dispensation as Whites and it was for this reason that the Government was moving away from a unitary, Westminster style of govern-

ment.

The most important thing which had to be considered was the right of self-determination for each group — but it was also important that there should not be a sharing of power.

If the different groups in the country were allowed to get together, there would be growing cumulative conflict and a power struggle would develop between them, he said.

Afrikaner dynamics had to tend towards greater differentiation, but at the same time, greater co-operation.

Answering a question on the labour situation, Dr Treurnicht said he stood by every word he had said during his controversial Marble Hall speech.

He said the danger of having one large non-differentiated labour group was that it could lead to a growing infiltration of Marxist and Communist ideology — with the idea of "workers of the

world unite" gaining strength.

During his Marble Hall speech to Rapportryers last month, Dr Treurnicht said Whites must not accept unquestioningly that their right to self-determination was automatically recognised and guaranteed.

He rejected a holistic approach to labour questions and the trend of talking of "manpower" as if an undifferentiated labour pool existed in South Africa — regardless of the various nations and their politics.

While there should be fairness in the labour field, this did not mean that citizens of other states could enjoy the same political rights as the White workers.

"We cannot allow this unless we want to give away our right to self-determination," he told the Rapportryers.

SABRA CHAIRMAN SAYS CONFEDERATION ONLY SOLUTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 81 p 11

(Article by Johan Kloppers)

[Text] THE chairman of the South African Bureau for Racial Relations Professor C W H Boshoff, said yesterday the only solution to South Africa's problems was a confederation of independent states.

Opening the Sabra youth congress at Nylstroom he said it was the only model of co-operation acceptable to all races.

Prof Boshoff said the requirements of such a confederation would entail the following:

Member states retain their sovereignty and their territorial integrity.

Co-operation takes place on a Government level.

Governments are represented in the confederal superstructure.

The aims and functions of the confederation must be clearly spelt out.

Provision be made for binding decisions, although difficulty might be experienced in enforcing such decisions. The confederation usually ceases to exist when one or more members decide not to implement decisions.

Referring to Coloureds, Indians and Blacks outside the national states he said the ideal would be for South Africa to internationalise its relations in this regard.

Referring to Blacks outside the states he said the authorities should differentiate as soon as possible between the Black cities which geographically could be included under the control of their own governments, and those which could be controlled by more than one government.

For instance those "close to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex — especially Soweto — could be controlled by more than one government."

He said that as a result of the cities being so closely situated to the heart of the White territory the Whites should have a say in the control of them.

"This meant that Whites, including an own local government for Soweto, would have to share the control of Soweto with two or three national states involved."

He said that Black cities to the east and south of the FWV-complex could be controlled more easily as only one possible national state might be involved in this regard.

Problems

Prof J Boshoff said such a plan could solve the following problems:

1 Local governments show a tendency to have contact only with the first and second level of Government. The idea was to decentralise it so that power sharing could take place only on a national level — because power in White hands was an illusion.

2 The implementation of such a scheme could enable citizens from national states in White cities to retain contact with their race and nation.

3 Although the cities would not get direct access to the confederation as only governments are represented in it, they would still get meaningful contact with higher authorities.

4 Local interests should be handled by a form of local responsibility.

Attention

Prof Boshoff said two issues should receive serious attention:

The ousting of Coloureds by Blacks with regard to job opportunities in the Western Cape should be opposed.

The lack of sufficient job opportunities for Coloureds in the Western Cape and Indians in the Durban Pinetown areas resulted in scores of them migrating north — causing further political and social problems.

He said Coloureds and Indians should be given the chance to plan themselves politically in their own areas without the domination of Whites.

In such a process a local

government could work through a regional administration towards a legislative council based on a geographical basis.

"Such an example was the Swiss canton whose political authority was binding on everybody within the geographical area.

"Issues of national interest could be dealt with by three legislative organisations by means of agreements."

CSO: 4700/199

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 19 Jun 81 p 14

(Text)

The call of the moment to all students is to direct effort and energy into intensive organisation and programming of student activities, geared to the greater objective of the liberation of the oppressed, not only in Azania, but throughout the world.

The student-group and the worker-group are both potential, yet explosive, sections of society which could through any further intimidation be united into immediate action.

Therefore sophisticated legislative methods of control are devised by the enemy to control and manipulate the industry as well as educational institutions.

Since we are a student organisation our message applies in particular to the students, but also to the workers in general. Since the student is the future worker of tomorrow he must be made aware of his long-term duties and responsibilities towards liberation and the future social order.

Recent episodes of militant resistance have to be channelised to attain final freedom and, more so, total liberation. Since we are faced with organised oppression, unorganised resistance shall never overcome it.

It is a foolish battle indeed to confront systematic oppression with unsystematic and inconsistent resistance. Therefore the following

priorities need to be tackled by all students.

(1) All schools to have a permanent communications committee for instant relay of developments to other schools in surrounding areas and nationally ineffective communication creates ineffective co-ordination.

(2) Students Representative Councils (SRC) to be established at all institutions.

(3) All SRC's to have total independence.

(4) SRC's should have the
a. freedom to call meetings at anytime
b. the right to utilize facilities eg halls, grounds, printing press.
c. the right of no interference from teachers, principals and school inspectors.

(5) The SRC's leadership to be elected democratically through the channels of consultation and consensus. Too often militant leadership does not have sufficient student grassroots support.

(6) Where SRC's cannot be formed on school premises, they should be formed in 'exile', outside the parameters of the school, till sufficient strength is attained to challenge reactionaries.

(7) Leadership of SRC's to be rotated regularly, eg twice annually, to cultivate leadership and nip any personality images.

(Issued by South African Students Association, P.O. Box 74, Crawford 7764)

NEW RULE ON MARRIAGE OF INDIANS

Brides From Overseas

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt]

An amazing new dimension has been added to the law of immigration and entry of foreign citizens to South Africa further complicating the question of allowing brides from India or Pakistan to settle in South Africa. Due to a recently introduced law of discretion, South African men who are classified 'Indian', wanting to marry a woman in India or Pakistan, are forced to apply to the Nationalist government for permission to get married.

Immediate reaction to this latest move describes it as being the height of discrimination and that the government should axe it without further consideration.

This rule, which applies only to those classified 'Indian', makes it a

crime for an 'Indian' to bring his wife into South Africa without the consent or approval of the government.

A leading community figure in Cape Town, Mr Dawood Khan, said, 'It is our right to marry whom we please and where we please. I will never ask them for permission. Why is it that white foreigners are exempt from this sick law? You have the Portuguese, the Greeks, etc being welcomed into this land as foreigners yet we must now even ask for permission to get married. It is ridiculous!

The Nationalist Prime Minister talks about moving away from "hurtful discrimination". What is this then?

'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Population Control"]

[Text] The latest steps taken by the government to restrict the number of black people in this country is a sheer act of arrogance. The government has assumed the role of matchmaker to its 'Indian community'. If an 'Indian' person wants to marry someone in India,

consent has to be first obtained from the government. A deeper analysis of this situation reveals the 'logic' behind this intrusion into the lives of the people. Keep the black population to a minimum. Offer no encouragement to increase the black

population. Rather discourage the increase by using propagandist slogans such as 'Plan a smaller family for a bigger future'. After all is said and done, it purely amounts to the preservation of one's selfish interests at the expense of the deprived masses.

INDIAN, COLORED AREAS PROCLAIMED IN KWAZULU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 81 p 11

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] Durban--Two areas at Richards Bay in Zululand were proclaimed Indian and Coloured last week.

It is believed a similar proclamation is forthcoming regarding Gingingdhlovu in Northern Zululand.

The proclamation at Richards Bay was gazetted on Friday and it ended a 12 year struggle by Indian community leaders to obtain permanent residency in Zululand.

Previously Indians in the area needed permits to either work or live at Richards Bay.

The town clerk of Richards Bay, Mr J F Truter, said yesterday the area proclaimed was about 400 ha.

He said the Department of Community Development would develop the proclaimed areas. The town's board was pleased with the proclamation as it worked in close co-operation with the town's Indian and Coloured communities. They would now have proper housing schemes.

In 1969 the Government decided to move Indian and Coloureds to the south of the Tugela River, leaving them with no permanent tenure in Zululand. Those who live or work north of the river have permits.

A former chairman of the executive council of the South African Indian Council, Mr J N Reddy, took up the matter with the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, and the permit system was eased after negotiations.

Yesterday, Mr S V Maicker, chairman of the Zululand Indian Welfare Workers' Association, said he was pleased with the proclamation, giving Indians a sense of permanency in Zululand.

He said developing educational needs in the community was a major task.

CSO: 4700/199

SACC DETERMINED TO CONTINUE AID TO REFUGEES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokale]

[Text]

THE South African Council of Churches will continue giving help to refugees - even to forces in direct conflict with the South African Defence Force.

This commitment to "minister to both sides" was announced at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday where the SACC executive charged that the detention of the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the Ministry of Refugees, was a blatant act of interference in the church's business by the Government.

Mr Jacobs, was detained by security police in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend and the material he collected on refugees in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe was allegedly confiscated. He headed the SACC's Ministry to Refugees which was investigating refugee conditions in neighbouring countries.

Mr Jacobs was detained just when he was pre-

paring reports on the ministry.

Yesterday's conference, headed by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary, the Rev Peter Storey, president, and the Rev Stevenson, deputy secretary, called on the Government to release or charge Mr Jacobs.

Bishop Tutu announced that consultation on the churches' ministry to refugees started yesterday morning with a number of churches and organisations represented. The churches are the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Broederkring and the SACC.

The consultation sought to emphasise the fact that the ministry of refugees was vital and that the church had an obligation and right to provide it. "And although the consultation is not discussing ministry to the liberation movement,

there is no debate or doubt in my mind, and others that in case of civil war in the country the church has to minister both sides," Bishop Tutu said.

He said the refugees were "our brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, and sons and daughters".

Mr Storey said although the churches have not begun to look into help to South African guerrillas, a Cabinet minister once agreed that there would be no objection should churches decide to minister to forces in conflict with the SADF, but the SADF would not guarantee the ministers' safety.

Bishop Tutu stressed that the people in exile were casualties of man-made disasters, and it was the sickness in the systems in the country that has created the problems. He said there were between 6000 to 10000 South African refugees living in other countries all over the world.

NAVY HAS PROBLEM IN RETAINING ENGINEERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Over the past 28 years the South African Navy had trained many graduate engineer officers — and had lost most of them to higher paid industry jobs. Captain R Stolze, of the SAN, told the symposium on the training of marine personnel.

The symposium was jointly organized by the South African Institute of Marine Engineers and Naval Architects and the Society of Master Mariners, South Africa. More than 100 delegates attended the all-day session at the President Hotel, Sea Point.

Captain Stolze said that since 1960 the SAN trained its graduate engineers at Stellenbosch University.

"A steady stream of engineers passed through the university and, unfortunately too often, passed through the navy into industry."

He said the limited success of this system, together with changes in the SAN's structure, led to training of technical officers at the South African Defence Force's Technical Institute at Wingfield, Cape. The qualification was the national diploma for technicians.

"Analysis of the high loss level of graduate engineers shows that of the candidates selected, about 38% obtained their degrees. Two-thirds of the successful ones left the service shortly after graduation, leaving the SAN with a retention figure of one out of every 10 originally selected."

Until recently, a large pro-

portion of graduate engineers joined the service after obtaining their degrees outside the SADF scheme. These proved to be much more stable than the graduates trained through its own scheme. One has to deduct from this that having joined the SAN voluntarily with a degree, these engineers 'joined the navy'.

"The recruitment of graduate engineers has never been pursued vigorously due to unattractive salary scales. The recommendations of Project 2 000 has, however, made the method of recruiting more likely."

"Since 1960 we saw the demise of the big navy ship. Warships became smaller. This meant that there were no longer self-accounting units with a crew living on board."

"Furthermore, complex high pressure steam boilers and turbines made way for diesel propulsion. Electronics became more complex yet modular in design and therefore amenable to the repair-by-replacement method — replacing at sea and repairing ashore."

"It was only since the middle 70s that the SAN got involved in ship and ship system design. Before that, updating ship's weapons systems was the highest level of design activity and was catered for by a small team of naval designers with professional assistance from the overseas supplier. Now, however, platforms and weapons systems are design in the Republic."

"The decision to start with

the training of graduate engineers as early as 1960 was far-sighted and, indeed, correct. If only the SAN could have retained the services of those officers who completed their engineering studies."

Captain Stolze said the drastic changes of the SAN's requirements for naval engineers do not only affect the quality of engineers but will also bring about changes to their training and career structuring.

"Training is one of the most important aspects for the Republic. There are clear signs that most, if not all, of the individual entities of South Africa's sea power are expanding faster than ever before. South Africans, in the main, have turned their backs on the sea and cannot provide the skilled manpower to meet the expansion of the country's sea power. Unless a major and concerted effort is made to retain more personnel and to provide for them, South Africa's maritime growth will be stunted."

"The country needs to train its own engineers for the maritime tasks. The list of urgent priorities besetting the authorities at present, tends to push this requirement into the future."

"This co-ordinated maritime training effort determines the country's future maritime power. Without such co-ordinated training, it is unlikely that the Republic's maritime power will grow to its full potential."

INTERNATIONAL PURCHASING FEDERATION TO HOLD CONFERENCE IN SA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jul 81 p 28

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Another barrier to South Africa on the world business scene has fallen with the decision of the International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management, which represents 35 countries, to hold its 1984 World Council meeting in this country.

The man who has championed SA's cause is Mr Tom Ebeling, executive director of the Institute of Purchasing South Africa and group procurement manager-director of Kohler Management Services.

For four years, Mr Ebeling, senior SA delegate on the World Council of the IFPMM with full voting rights, has been fighting against resistance to South Africa as host to the World Council meeting.

Recently back from this year's get-together in Stockholm, Mr Ebeling, accompanied by the alternative South African delegate, Mr Brian Thorne, purchasing manager of C

G Smith, has brought the assurance that the 1984 meeting will be held in this country.

The London-based IFPMM, which represents 75 000 professional buyers, voted for the move by two-thirds majority.

It is believed the Government has no objection to the Council meeting being held in SA.

Apart from the efforts on this country's behalf, Mr Ebeling, whose local institute has 1 000 members, also won recognition in Stockholm for his compiling of the international Code of Ethics for IFPMM member associations.

This is to be updated regularly with the object of making it the purchasing charter worldwide.

Mr Ebeling said: "Profits began with purchasing but in these days of modern marketing concepts, purchasing has been the Cinderella function of management.

"Since the oil crises, resulting in cost increases, however, companies

realise the benefits which can come from astute and planned purchasing.

"They have had to take a closer look at inventories and a more critical view of the advantages of purchasing management."

Raw materials on average, which represent an estimated 50 percent of manufactured products, are channelled through purchasing which must give the buyer a collective spending power running into thousands of millions.

Mr Ebeling isn't stopping at the "recognise SA" platform and is driving on for the establishment of a Purchasing Federation in Africa involving South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda.

This "club of four" would benefit by the interplay of purchasing know-how and, while its formation is "still being pursued" there is understood to be favourable support from the world body — though governments will have to be taken into consideration as well.

HORWOOD RETURNS FROM EUROPE, COMMENTS ON ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa could, at the present gold price level, expect a moderate deficit in its current account, the Minister of Finance, Dr Owen Horwood, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Dr Horwood was addressing a Press conference on his return from a two-week tour of Europe.

"I am inclined to think that before the end of the year there will be a substantial recovery in the gold market.

"And as you know, once the upsurge starts, it moves and continues to do so."

"I'm not pessimistic about the price of gold," he emphasised.

He said the reason for slowing down of the gold price was high interest rates overseas, especially in the United States where the prime rate was about 20 percent.

Confidence

The easing off of the gold price, he said, was not because there was a lack of confidence in gold at all. "But if interest rates remain as high as they are, gold will remain comparatively low."

Compared to last year's average price of US\$614 an ounce, there would therefore be a moderate deficit in South Africa's current account this year. But South Africa could handle this deficit comfortably.

"We could be able to finance that deficit in the normal course of our operations."

The present price of gold could have a good impact on inflation, Dr Horwood added, saying the inflation rate in South Africa was still far too high.

He said — as he has repeatedly done before — the need for financial discipline was absolutely crucial. "We must live within our means."

Dr Horwood stressed: "We must try to avoid pitfalls. Our revenue sources are not unlimited."

The Government, therefore, had a determined policy to exercise overall restraint on its spending, he said.

Big tax hikes would not be favourable for a good growth rate. Although South Africa's position was strong, it had to be prudent and realistic in its approach.

He said he had visited various European countries and had found a tremendous, constructive interest in South Africa. But, there was no doubt that the European economy was not in good shape.

Unemployment was the worst problem. Britain's unemployment figure was a staggering 2.5-million. In France it was 1.8-million and in West Germany 1.5-million.

Outlook

Growth rates were not good at all, Dr Horwood said.

"The immediate outlook is also not good, while balance of payments are also a problem."

West Germany had a substantial deficit — its oil purchases being the main reason.

"This is a big change because Germany always stood strong as far as its balance of payments was concerned."

If South Africa wished to continue trading on a considerable scale with these countries, it would have to become more competitive.

Generally South Africa's creditworthiness overseas was extremely high, he said, and considerable interest was being shown in:

- The idea of a constellation of states in Southern Africa
- The small business development corporation
- The Multinational Development Bank in SA.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Fanie Botha Interview

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

The Department of Manpower Utilisation plans to reduce the number of laws it administers from 14 to eight and set standards which would be held up with pride by all employers and workers.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said in an interview with a weekend Afrikaans newspaper that the department had "literally moved mountains" in recent years to modernise labour laws.

The Government had established certain principles to ensure harmonious industrial relations, he said. These principles included:

● Trade union autonomy.

● Evolutionary development of established labour practices, with consultation and negotiation.

● State neutrality and minimal intervention in employer-employee relations.

During the forthcoming session of Parliament changes aimed at creating harmony in the work place would be made to the Industrial Conciliation Act, Mr Botha said. Parts five and six of the Wiehahn Report would be tabled.

The Government recognised that tension deve-

loped when the gap in the standard of living between various sections of the population increased and it was taking action on the labour front.

TENSION

Because trade unionism was experiencing growth increased tension was expected, he said.

Mr Botha discussed the increased number of strikes as well as the growth of trade union membership in the country and added that the Government's aim was to create a voluntary, unitary system in which all unions operated within the framework of the law.

Paulus Support for Treurnicht

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

MR ARRIE Paulus, secretary of the Rightwing Mineworkers' Union, has welcomed Dr Andries Treurnicht's recent attack on Government labour policy and has publicly accepted his invitation for talks on the future of the white worker.

This comes in the wake of bitter infighting in the National Party after Dr Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, criticised

Government labour policy in a recent speech at Marble Hall.

The clash between Dr Treurnicht and Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, was settled at a special meeting of the party's Transvaal head committee earlier this week.

However, observers believe the endorsement by Mr Paulus — the sharpest opponent in the

white labour movement of recent labour reform — of Dr Treurnicht's views, and a possible meeting between them, may add to remaining tensions over labour policy.

Writing in the latest issue of his union's newspaper, The Mineworker, Mr Paulus said: "What Dr Treurnicht has now said at Marble Hall is exactly what we already said in 1979.

when the first Wiehahn report was released.

"I now want to give Dr Treurnicht the assurance that most white workers agree with him."

"We support him in his stand and hope he will stick to it."

Recalling that in recent election campaign speeches Dr Treurnicht had invited him to "personal round-table talks" on the future of the white worker Mr Paulus said: "I accept that invitation."

Dr Treurnicht could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

In his article, Mr Paulus predicted that the latest NP clash would not be the last caused by Mr Botha's labour policies.

In another scathing attack on recent labour reforms, he said the "Botha-Wiehahn capitulation", which was threatening the future of the white worker, had been in vain, as it would not satisfy world pressure.

It had been said that concessions to black workers were necessary to ensure labour peace — but the result was exactly the opposite, he said.

Listing the fruits of the "Botha labour pattern", Mr Paulus said there was less labour peace than before, more intense pressure from overseas, black unions refused to register and "do what they like", and productivity had fallen.

Mr Botha had picked up "massive problems" within his own party.

Mr Paulus said it was clear many people within the NP now agreed with his union about the labour reforms, and added: "There is new hope."

'Hire and Fire' Policy

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Spokesmen for major trade union groups yesterday warned that managements' policy of firing workers when there were labour disputes could have "dire consequences" for South Africa.

They were commenting on a speech delivered in Grahamstown this week by a sociologist, Mr Winston Middleton, who warned there were signs that the country's traditional methods of handling labour disputes needed to be changed.

According to newspaper reports, more than 15 000 workers have been fired, or as some managements prefer it, have "terminated their own contracts", in disputes this year.

Of these, just over 4 000 were in the Eastern Cape.

The acting general secretary of Fomta, Mr Joe Foster, said managements' practice of "hire and fire" had been going

on for years, and was accelerating.

He said existing industrial relations machinery needed a "serious re-think", as it was "grossly inadequate" to resolve labour disputes with the swiftness that was necessary.

"At some stage workers will get completely fed up, and this could have dire consequences."

The general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sam Kikine, said fired workers would increasingly challenge not only management, but the State as well.

Workers who lost their jobs in Eastern Cape disputes (some of them were subsequently re-employed with the same company) include:

• 1 500 "deemed to have fired themselves" on January 28 after a strike over a pension dispute at Firestone in Port Elizabeth;

• 700 fired on March 19 when they went on strike at Murray

and Roberts in Port Elizabeth over a pension dispute;

• 218 fired on March 25 by Strydom, Basson and Tait, a Port Elizabeth engineering firm, after they went on strike over a pension dispute;

• 40 fired on May 12 by Armstrong Hydraulics in Port Elizabeth after a strike over pay and working conditions;

• 240 fired on May 21 at Boskor, a Tsitsikamma sawmill, after a strike over pay;

• 16 fired on June 11 at the Louisa Meyburg old age home in Port Elizabeth, allegedly because of their affiliation to a union;

• 160 fired on June 17 by Federated Timbers in Port Elizabeth after a strike over pay;

• 1 000 "deemed to have terminated their contracts" on June 19 at Dorbyl in Uitenhage after a strike over pay and

• 160 fired on June 25 at Repco in Port Elizabeth after a strike over union recognition.

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Bully Boys"]

[Text]

WE see the giant employer and Government-subsidised Sasol 2 is treading in the footsteps of another such big body, the Johannesburg City Council, in the way they are treating their workers and handling labour relations.

When hundreds of workers downed tools at Sasol the manager did not stop to reflect on defusing a dangerous situation. Instead his reaction was the typical draconian reflex of South African companies. "Fire the lot and then ship them back to their homelands."

We look at this kind of reaction with supreme disdain. Not only is it bad for labour relations, but morally its bullying.

This reaction may show manliness and the macho non-nonsense toughness of the typical capitalist, but in the long run is bad for labour and race relations. We realise that such drastic action has immediate results. Many other workers are brought to heel through fear of similar action.

In the long run however, many blacks the country over are watching Sasol and, incidentally, are still looking at the Johannesburg City Council, with undisguised bitterness.

ANGLO AMERICAN EXECUTIVE URGES DEREGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 81 p 2

(Text)

South Africa, described as one of the last bastions of capitalism in the world was a socialist state for its black majority, according to an executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Dennis Etheredge.

Mr Etheredge told the annual Nafcoc conference in Port Elizabeth this week that in South Africa there was to be found the remarkable situation of capitalism mainly for whites and socialism mainly for blacks side by side.

Apart from the web of laws which restricted the mobility of blacks and controlled them in so many ways that it was totally wrong to suggest

that they lived in a capitalist state, the South African economy displayed other socialist features.

It was a mixed economy with the State owning and running most steel production, power generation, rail and air transport, broadcasting and television.

The interference with normal free market operations was all-pervading with more than 200 control boards, price controls and restrictive legislation.

Mr Etheredge criticised the web of "literally thousands" of statutes, ordinances and by-laws which interfered with the free market economy and barred blacks from full

participation in the economic system.

He urged that a committee of senior public servants, law advisers, academics and business leaders of all races should review legislation and prepare excisions and amendments to be put before Parliament.

He also proposed the creation of a free enterprise region as a pilot project which would suspend controls on free enterprise in a chosen area.

Such a region should be situated in growth areas such as Richards Bay and its hinterland in order to prevent too great a distortion in the economy, he said.

OPPENHEIMER DISCUSSES GOLD, URANIUM PROSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 61 p 17

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

EXPLORATION for gold continues in the areas south of the Sand River in the Free State and further encouraging intersections have been reported in the last financial year.

It now seems probable that the areas of interest could best be developed by concentrating the mining rights of various holders and this is under active consideration, chairman of Anglo American Harry Oppenheimer says in his latest annual report.

Commenting on the prospects for gold and uranium, Mr Oppenheimer says he believes a new phase of moderate, but sustained recovery will occur in the gold price once American interest rates recede, as they inevitably must, and when the next upswing in economic growth in the Western World begins.

He also points out that the gold market in the past year has been much more influenced by non-political events, particularly the high interest rates in America and the strength of the dollar than anything else.

He says the lower price of bullion also led to a recovery in the demand for gold from jewellers in 1960, which could improve further. At the same time there was also an improvement in the de-

mand from individuals and institutional investors, especially in the Middle and Far East and also in the acquisition of gold from banks.

This upward trend in demand was, however, negatively affected by the decline in spot oil prices this year and the further sharp rise in interest rates in America.

As far as the uranium market is concerned he believes "it will still take some years before the balance between the supply and demand for the mineral is restored." He says although it appears that the free market price for uranium has stabilised at around \$26 a pound the cost escalation experienced by producers means, of course, that it continues to weaken in real terms.

Commenting on diamonds he says that steps have already been taken at certain of the De Beers' group mines to defer expenditure wherever possible and also to curtail production. This policy was necessary because of the decline in the sale of diamonds by the CBO in the first six months of the year due to the lower demand from cutting centres.

He says the demand difficulties are not due to any serious decline in public demand, but rather to the unjustified speculation and the stock-building in the cutting centres, largely bank-fi-

nanced, over the boomyears.

He said the industrial market for diamonds was also affected by the recession. Sales in volume and value showed no growth in the past year. In recent years industrial demand for diamonds has also been swinging increasingly to synthetic products and the new composite materials for machining ferrous metals, and sales of De Beers continued to reflect the trend.

Mr. Oppenheimer also points out that Anglo American produced 38.7-million tons of coal last year, which is 33 percent of the total national production of 114 million tons. He says the recent announcement by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs that the domestic demand for coal will probably increase to 740-million tons at the end of 2020 illustrates the growth potential of the South African coal mining industry.

Mr. Oppenheimer says the impact of the higher gold price the past year was such that gold accounted for 48 percent of the company's profits compared with 33 percent the previous year. He goes on to say: "Gold can no longer be looked upon as the stabilizing factor in our business as it used to be when we sold at a fixed price and the great advantages we derived from the higher price is now associated with volatility depending on many unforeseen and uncontrollable factors, economic as well as political."

He says economic growth this year cannot be expected to match the exceptionally high growth rate of last year and that it also became evident for a variety of reasons, that South Africa did not make the best use of the remarkably favourable conditions of a year ago in order to build a stronger foundation for future progress.

ELECTRIC POWER CUTS TO CONTINUE; DUE TO CABORA CUTOFF

Cabora Bassa Contract Suspension

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] Ten years ago, Cabora Bassa promised to be the economic saviour of Mozambique and to supply South Africa with a significant share of its power needs.

Today, after a faltering start, the project is still sputtering along the road of unfulfilled potential, and the question is: "Is Africa's most ambitious hydro-electric scheme also its most costly white elephant?"

Cabora Bassa power supplied to South Africa under contract came on-stream in 1979, two years behind schedule. It has been erratic ever since and is now cut, contributing to serious power cuts in parts of the country.

The contract has been suspended "for the time being", according to Escom.

The envisaged economic development in Mozambique stemming from the massive development has not materialised.

The R435-million-plus scheme was financed jointly by South Africa, Portugal, Germany and France.

South Africa's share was described yesterday as "minimal" by a former senior executive who was closely linked to the development.

But its expenses included a R100-million sub-station near Pretoria to convert the current and feed it into the National grid, a 1 400km power line from the dam to Pretoria, and Government loans of at least R40-million to the controlling corporation.

For all this, the scheme can only supply about 8% of the country's electricity needs.

The power feed is being cut by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

The MUM's low-intensity guerrilla war activity makes it impossible for Frelimo forces to protect workmen while they repair to the damaged lines in the remote Tete bush.

Did South Africa make a mistake by investing in Cabora Bassa? Opinions differ.

The former executive, who asked not to be named, said: "It still supplies the cheapest electricity in the world, and has given relatively few problems in the past two years when one considers that the current is fed over 1 400 km."

A development economist at Natal University, Professor Gavin Maasdorp, said he had been "unhappy" about the confidence of South African politicians in the future of Cabora Bassa during its development.

"I believed it was only a matter of time before Mozambique gained independence. Cabora Bassa was a risky political venture, and in my opinion our politicians misread Southern African political developments.

"I don't want to be categorical on the 'white elephant' aspect, but Cabora Bassa has certainly been a great disappointment so far," he said.

The director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, Dr Erich Leistner, said he was unaware of any significant economic development in Mozambique attributable to Cabora Bassa.

It was impossible to predict when uninterrupted power supplies to South Africa would resume.

However, in the long term, Cabora Bassa and similar cross-border development projects would have to be made to work in the interests of the whole region.

By the turn of the century South Africa could face a major water shortage which could be alleviated by imports from neighbouring states. Those states in turn would need the development potential offered by hydro-electric schemes and income derived from sales of resources to South Africa, he said.

Continuing Power Cuts

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Martin Jansen]

[Text] **PEAK** hour power cuts by Escom are expected to cause considerable disruption and cost South Africa many thousands of rands next week.
Power cuts may continue through the winter. Many parts of the country are

being inconvenienced as Escom is forced to cut power in certain centres to supply power in other areas.

A Escom spokesman said this was a result of South Africa losing 10 percent of its power supply after sabotage at the Cabora Bassa Dam. Consumers are also

using more power during winter and the boom in the economy is another reason for the power shortage.

Yesterday a shortage of 1 000 mega-Watts was experienced and many people on the Witwatersrand 'phoned The Citizen reporting power cuts.

The Escom spokesman said the main problem started yesterday when two turbo generators, with a combined capacity of 700 mega-Watts at the Arnot power station near Hendrina in the North Eastern Transvaal, developed mechanical problems.

In addition, a turbo generator with a capacity of 600 mega-Watts at the Durba power station in the Eastern Transvaal, was also out with problems. This caused considerable disruption in Natal.

The regional engineer for Escom in Natal, Mr Edgar Wohlberg, said Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith and Richards Bay were the main areas affected.

Major industrial undertakings, like Alusaf and Iscor, were again warned to reduce consumption.

According to the chief executive of the Durban Chamber of Industries, Mr Roland Fresken, the black-outs are costing industrialists many thousands of rands.

The general manager of the giant Iscor plant at Richards Bay, Mr C J van Vuuren said although Iscor had a very good relationship with Escom, and generally forewarned, the continuing power loss had caused a drop in production and was forcing major rescheduling of work.

CSO: 4700/199

TRUCKERS CHARGE GOVERNMENT FAVORS RAILROAD

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 81 p 26

[Text] Government authorities have tightened control at border posts to neighbouring territories in what private hauliers say is a bid to protect the near monopoly of SA Railways on the transport of goods.

They say that the harassment and disruption of private road freight by Department of Transport officials has resulted in sharply deteriorating transport links to the north with the loss of millions of rands in exports.

The moves are causing intense annoyance to northern countries--a potentially huge export market--where the feeling among importers is that South Africa is trying to put them against the wall for political reasons.

Disrupted

Even certain friendly countries are being hit by having their imports and exports disrupted, say private hauliers.

The massive amount of cargo going through Beit Bridge to Zimbabwe has been reduced to a trickle since the screws were tightened and there are Department of Transport officials checkpoints there and at the Martin's Drift and Kopfontein border posts to Botswana.

Sources in the industry say that the officials are interpreting the law on road permits in such a way that private firms will be forced to send goods by rail.

The issue has become emotionally highly charged but sources in private industry asked not to be identified as they fear victimisation by the Road Transportation Board and SAR.

The main local problem, say private hauliers, is that SAR falls under the Ministry of Transport and it is therefore in the Government's interests to see that SAR, as the national carrier, is supported as much as possible.

The SAR insists that it can handle all cargo to the north and pressure is being exerted on the Department of Transport through the Road Transportation Board who issue road permits.

Private hauliers applying for permits have to prove to the Transportation Board that the railways cannot handle the cargo.

In many cases, say private hauliers, the railways cannot handle all the traffic but requests by private firms for permits are still being turned down.

Drivers of private firms are being arrested at border posts on various interpretations of the Road Transport Act as part of the campaign of disruption and harassment, say private hauliers.

They contend that the deliberate bias towards the railways is unfair and that the SAR already has "dictatorial" powers.

They reckon that the extra costs of sending goods by rail to Messina and Beitbridge is enormous in terms of damages in transshipments, theft and additional demurrage and handling costs.

The railways claim that it can deliver goods by rail from the Reef to Beitbridge in four days but private firms say it actually takes eight days to two weeks. In some cases cargo has even been lost.

"It is scandalous and disgusting that commerce and industry have to kow-tow to a Government department in this way," said the head of one company.

"Government restrictions are not only hitting private transport firms but affecting export efforts."

Ms Sally Gallagher, Africa area manager of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Saftol), attributes the six percent decline in South Africa's exports to Africa in the first quarter of this year to the critical transport situation.

"One of the main advantages in supplying goods to our northern neighbours is that our delivery times were good by rail or road.

"We have the transport infrastructure but something has gone wrong and these facilities now appear to be limited with goods unable to get through to the countries of destination," she says.

Important

"The situation started to deteriorate towards the end of last year but got much worse during the last couple of months.

"It is as it would be a great pity if we lost an important export market at a time when some of these countries are trying to lessen their dependence on South Africa," she said.

--Preliminary figures published by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise in Pretoria show that exports to Africa in the first five months of this year were down from R449-million to R401,5-million.

BRIEFS

UNEXPLODED LIMPET MINE--Police have confirmed the possibility that a limpet mine, found at the Shell petrol storage depot in Alberton on Friday, is as powerful as those used in the Sasol sabotage last year. A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria said last night investigations were still being carried out. The mine was discovered by a worker on a cement driveway at the depot early on Friday morning. Shell management alerted the police and the mine was defused by a bomb disposal team. The spokesman said he could not elaborate on the mine, or say whether any particular organisation was suspected of having placed it at the depot. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 81 p 3]

DISAPPROVAL KIMBERLEY THEATER DESEGREGATION--Kimberley--The application for the unconditional opening of the Kimberley Theatre to all races has been turned down by the Department of Community Development. The Deputy Director-General of the department, Mr B A van der Vyver, said yesterday the application had been sent to the Minister, Mr Kotze, and confirmed that it had been refused. The application for an open theatre was submitted by the college council in October last year after an intensive campaign conducted by the junior city council. The application was made in terms of a statement made by the Minister of Community Development at the time, Mr Steyn. It was said that a theatre or hall in a community could be opened unconditionally to all people if there was no proper alternative facility for black people. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 81 p 8]

TRANSFER OF BLACK COMMUNITY--Durban--A black farming community of about 600 which has been living legally at Kwapitela, near the Lesotho border, for 80 years, is being moved in the middle of winter to tents and tin huts in Kwa-Zulu. The move began yesterday after Government trucks arrived to take the inhabitants to Compensation, according to the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement. A spokesman said the black freehold farm had been classified as a Government "black spot" and the 67 to 70 households were being moved. Africa has rejected Government claims that the people moved voluntarily. It said they had agreed to leave because they were scared and felt they had no option in the face of Government intentions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 81 p 3]

OPPOSITION TO INDIAN COUNCIL--The newly formed Anti-South African Indian Council Committee (ASAICC) was mandated to base its principles on the revived Freedom Charter by the people who attended its inaugural meeting. The meeting was held at Lenasia last week where speakers lashed at state-created puppet bodies. Dr Yusuf Jassat, chairman of the committee and former leader of the Transvaal Youth

Congress, told the audience that no self-respecting person in the Indian Community would accept a 'farce' election rooted in racial discrimination. Mr Naseem Pahad, publicity secretary of the organisation said that Indian leaders were now confident that their people rejected Government-created management committees and other advisory bodies. The Anti-SAIC believes that South Africa belongs to all people, Black and White. Its leaders also feel that the Freedom Charter had set the pace for the rejection of apartheid-orientated bodies and elections. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 1-7 Jul 81 p 4]

TRANSKEI ARMY PROGRESS--Durban--The Transkei Government was delighted with the discipline and progress of their fledgling army since Colonel Ron Reid-Daly--ex-Rhodesia's Selous Scouts--had assumed command. According to a Transkei Government spokesman, the former head of the now disbanded Selous Scouts is already performing "wonders" with the small army. One of Col Reid-Daly's major tasks is to build an elite corp of officers. Senior officers of the army were suspended last month pending an inquiry. It was alleged that some of them had ANC links. The Transkei Government spokesman would not disclose how many other former Selous Scouts officers were now stationed at Umtata. However, it is believed that there are about six, including former Rhodesian Blacks. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 81 p 11]

CRITICISM OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS--The former chairman of the Vaal Community Council, Mr George Thabe, has called for the scrapping of all community councils. Mr Thabe's call comes after his bomb-shell resignation from the Vaal Council of which he was the first chairman. "The councils have outlived their usefulness," he said. Mr Thabe said the Government had not kept its promise to grant the community councils greater power and phase out administration boards. The boards, he said, still exercised more power over the councils, and during his three-and-a-half-year stint with the one in the Vaal, it was used to rubber-stamp decisions already taken. "I can not let myself be used by anybody," he said. The Orange-Vaal Administration Board had a tendency of making recommendations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, without first consulting the council even when it (the council) was involved. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SONETAN in English 2 Jul 81 p 3]

LANGA MASS ARRESTS--Cape Town--About 800 people were arrested in Langa in a massive pass swoop early yesterday, the chairman of the Western Cape Administration Board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday. The raid was "a general action" taken after the Administration Board investigated the "circumstances surrounding a large number of people gathered on the outskirts of Crossroads", this week. The raid began at 3 am when police, armed with batons, moved in, cordoning off the area and refusing to allow anybody through without a permit. The raid went "peacefully and smoothly". Those arrested appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court. A number of those rounded up were evicted earlier in the week from hostels in Langa and they had spent the past three nights in the open on land sandwiched between Crossroads and the Langa Administration Board offices. A delegation representing the former "zones" hostels residents met officials of the Administration Board on Wednesday in a bid to obtain housing and legalisation of their presence in Cape Town. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 81 p 3]

DETENTION TRADE UNIONISTS--Port Elizabeth--Five Uitenhage trade unionists were detained yesterday. The move drew immediate criticism by the general secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa, Mr Freddie Sauls. Security Police in Port Elizabeth confirmed that Mr Lucky Danbilo, Mr Caldon Ngalwa, Mr Ronny Baardman, Mrs Mary McCarthy and Mr L Windvogel were being held under the Criminal Procedures Act. (Text) [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 81 p 3]

RELEASE OF TRADE UNIONISTS--All trade unionists held by the Ciskeian authorities are now out of police hands, following yesterday's release without charge of five members of the SA Allied Workers' Union. Confirming their release, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said the men had been detained in the week before Republic Day. Another 10 SAU members detained at the same time had been charged with distributing anti-Republic Day pamphlets issued by the banned African National Congress and SA Communist Party, he said. (Excerpt) [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jun 81 p 11]

GOLD MINE DISTURBANCE--About 6 000 Black mineworkers went on the rampage at the President Steyn Gold Mine in Welkom on Sunday night setting fire to two dining rooms and destroying several vehicles. According to Mr J C Courage, a PRO for Anglo American, the unrest was sparked off over an additional deduction from their wages of six-tenths of one percent for death benefits. Under the new compulsory scheme, introduced by the Chamber of Mines for the entire industry, an employee's family would get the equivalent of two years' wages on his death. It replaces the system under which the dependents of a deceased mineworker received an ex gratia payment of R400 and a voluntary insurance policy for additional benefits. (Excerpt) [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 81 p 3]

DOMESTIC WORKERS ASSOCIATION--Cape Town--A new organisation to represent domestic workers, the South African Domestic Workers' Association, (Sadwa) was launched in Claremont at the weekend. The association replaced the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project (Dwep) which involved workers and employers in joint action for better salaries and service conditions. Sadwa will be restricted to Coloured, African and Indian members and will function as a "trade union" for domestic workers. The director of the association, Mrs Leah Tutu, said the body would "try to fight exploitation and injustice in domestic work." (Text) [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jul 81 p 11]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE--Durban--Two-thousand workers were sacked from the Phoenix yard of Ilco Homes (Pty) Ltd, yesterday after they went on strike. Ilco's managing director, Mr A C Demmers, said he had no idea why the workers had decided to strike and was not interested in finding out. "We are not even discussing the matter with them," he said. "They have all been fired and will be paid off. We will engage more staff on Monday." (Text) [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 81 p 3]

MUNICIPALITY WORKERS UNION DISPUTE--A judgment in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday resolved the smouldering personal and ideological dispute which has paralysed the executive committee of the Black Municipality Workers' Union. Mr Justice Kruger dismissed with costs an application by BMMU general secretary Mr Phillip Dhlamini and union treasurer Mr Joseph Mlangeni, aimed at restoring their access to the

union's offices, records and bank account. Their rivals on the executive, led by detained BMWU president, Mr Joseph Mavi, had voted them off the committee and locked them out of the BMWU offices, pending an enquiry into the union's financial affairs. The court granted an application for interim relief by Mr Dhlamini and Mr Mlangeni on April 3. The application for a final order was heard on May 5 and judgment was reserved. Yesterday's judgment effectively confirmed the suspension of the two applicants from the BMWU executive, and rounded off a bitter dispute which started last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 81 p 9]

TRANSKEI AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION--Umtata--The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has announced that an R84-million agricultural mechanisation plan will be completed in Transkei over the next two or three years. The scheme involves an "all-out assault" on the agricultural potential of the country's 700 000 ha of arable land, as well as the building of a tractor assembly plant at Ezibeleni Township near Queenstown. Tractors would be imported in a semi-knocked down form from Austria and assembled in the plant, which would be set up by an Austrian firm, Steyr-Daimler-Punch. Chief Matanzima said that in addition to the already 800 tractors of Austrian origin in Transkei, some of which were in a semi-knocked down form, the Transkei government was committed to ordering a further 500 tractors a year until a maximum of 7 000 were available for the scheme. He said chiefs and paramount chiefs has agreed to tax every member of their communities with at least R20 a year for a period of three years to finance the purchase of the tractors--one of which would be allocated to every 100 hectares of arable land. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 81 p 10]

NEW FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS--The general manager of the Corporation for Economic Development, Mr Johannes Nieuwoudt announced yesterday that a number of national states were to get 26 new factories in the new two years. He said the CED was to spend R11,2-million on 26 standard factory buildings in various national states. "The CED board of directors has approved this expenditure which should generate an increased rate of decentralisation of industries to the states." He said that immediate benefits would be gained as factories will be available within six to nine months instead of the usual 18 months. "The immediate availability of factory buildings is a great inducement to industrialists wishing to decentralise", Mr Nieuwoudt said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jul 81 p 11]

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR MANGANESE--Tokyo--South African mines have got off rather lightly from a Japanese decision to cut back manganese-ore imports this year. The overall contract volume for fiscal 1981 is 1 528 000 tons, compared with 1 783 000 tons last year. Industry experts said the decline was really much less than excessive, especially as there was considerable carryover from 1979. However, the Japanese buyers are expected to exercise their option to take up to 10 percent less than the contracted volume, shaving another 150 000 tons off the total. According to industry figures, Samancor will be providing 450 000 tons, the same as last year, Assoman will take a cut from 300 000 to 255 000 tons and Middleplatea from 55 000 to 50 000 tons. The contract price for this year has generally been raised by a modest two dollars a ton. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 81 p 19]

PORTUGUESE TRADE CAMPAIGN--Portugal--gearing up its drive for a bigger slice of South African trade--is directing a major thrust at the textile market.

Spearheading Portugal's "Operation Textile" is a 12-member mission led by a woman, Maria Do Cev Hespanha of the Portuguese Government Trade Office, who says the aim of the manufacturers will be at the upper market in fashion and design. With textiles representing 33 percent of the country's exports and involving a workforce of 300 000 of the population, there is little doubt the Portuguese effort in South Africa will hot up the competition among the main overseas textile traders in South Africa--Britain, US and Germany. How much the Portuguese intend stepping up trade links with this country can be seen by the latest figures from the Department of Statistics. These show that South Africa imports from Portugal, which five years ago had a value of R9-million, surged to R20-million last year. Next month the foot-wear men will be stepping in strongly, and will be followed by other Portuguese producers. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 81 p 25]

BRAZIL RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION--South African engineers are helping to build a railway in Brazil over 500 km of uninhabitable land. According to a SABC report, it will cost about R1 600-million. South Africa is the only country helping to build the line which has to be completed in two years. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 19 Jun 81 p 4]

ISRAELI WEAVING PLANT INVESTMENT--A R2-million fabric-weaving plant, which will provide more than 500 jobs, is being established at Babalegi, north of Pretoria. Announcing details of the project, Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, said construction of the factory had already started and that the cost of the building would be close to R1-million. The plant is being established by Mr Eli Arkin, owner of Arkin Textile Mills of Tel Aviv, together with a group of European business associates. Argatex (Pty) Ltd will own and operate the factory. Mr Van Graan said because of restrictions imposed by the Israeli Government on the outflow of capital, Mr Arkin would invest R90 000. The balance of the R350 000 share capital would be financed by his associates. "The shortfall between the investment of R1-million and the ordinary share capital will be made up mainly by the INDC and other short-term financing," Mr Van Graan said. Mr Arkin had chosen to invest in Bophuthatswana because the country had favourable business conditions, a stable labour market and an enlightened tax policy. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jul 81 p 12]

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING--Durban--It was distressing to local shipbuilders trying to keep their heads above the water, to lose potential business when local operators go abroad and buy second-hand vessels from France, said Dorbyl's executive chairman Mr Doug Ellis in Durban yesterday. Mr Ellis was speaking at Dorbyl's Bayhead shipyard, where the two trawlers, Frica and Begonia, the first vessels to make up the proposed new Irvin & Johnson fishing fleet were being launched. The two trawlers are the first phase in a multi-million rand fleet modernisation programme that I & J decided to embark more than a year ago. The other big fishing group in the Cape, Sea Harvest, recently bought trawlers from France. "We are fortunate to have just received a Railways contract to build four more tugs, and this will give us more work. But with the tugs being built, the yard is still only running at 50 of its capacity, so we are still actively seeking contracts." Also speaking at the launching, the managing director of I & J, Mr J J Williams said that when his company had decided to revise its fleet, it had explored the possibilities of "a new generation of wet fish trawlers ideally suited for South Africa, which local builders could build on economies of scale". [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Jul 81 p 13]

COAL SUPPLIERS CONSOLIDATION--The Triton group, through its subsidiaries, has bought the four major coal suppliers in the Witwatersrand area for R7-million and will spend R10-million on a new coal storage depot. The four companies involved in the deal are the Coal Cartage group and its subsidiaries, which handles 85 per-cent of coal business in the Witwatersrand, Imperial Coal, B Wolpert and Witbank Coal Agency. They will be consolidated into one service organisation to be named Triton Energy and will operate under the name of MacPhail. Triton Energy plans to improve the marketing and distribution of coal on the Witwatersrand by rationalising coal-stocking facilities and improving transport and administrative arrangements. The proposed depot will be designed to handle up to 2,5-million tons of coal a year and to hold in stock as a buffer up to 400 000 tons. At present, merchants on the Witwatersrand handle about a million tons of coal a year. [Text] (Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jul 81 p 25)

DIAMOND TREATMENT PLANT CLOSURE--In line with its plans to reduce diamond production, De Beers Consolidated Mines has decided to close the Tweepad treatment plant in the Namaqualand area of the north-western Cape. Commissioning at Tweepad began during May last year and production was built up to 217 800 tons a month by the end of 1980, with the intention of achieving designed capacity of 270 000 tons a month during this year. Tweepad's production last year, of 1 309 000 tons, yielded 144 348 carats at a grade of 11,03 carats/100 tons, representing a little over 10% of the Namaqualand mines' total output in 1980, which was 1 434 262 carats. The staff employed at Tweepad will be absorbed into other existing operations in the area, and there will be no redundancies. De Beers announced last month that it had closed one of the four conglomerate treatment plants at Consolidated Diamond Mines in South West Africa, as well as a sample plant and two small screening plants. The chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said at the time the cutback of tonnage of ore mined and treated was intended to reduce costs and ameliorate the substantial loss of revenue to De Beers resulting from lower diamond sales. [Text] (Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jul 81 p 16)

CSO: 4700/199

MERCER URGES KEEPING PRETORIA LINKS OPEN ON POLL EVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] IN a statement on the eve of the Borrowdale by-election, the Democratic Party candidate, Mr Chris Mercer, last night called for a "sensible approach" by both the Government and the whites to Zimbabwe's relations with South Africa.

Economically, Zimbabwe and South Africa were like Siamese twins and any rupture would "kill the weaker of the two".

But he slammed the Republican Front's reaction to the Government's criticism of South Africa, described by RF leader Mr Ian Smith as the "height of stupidity".

"This demonstrates very clearly how our opponents are more interested in catching the votes of discontented whites than they are of achieving any results with the Government," said Mr Mercer.

"It also gives the lie to their silly statements that they enjoy the support and confidence of Government and do not oppose for the sake of opposition," he said.

Mr Mercer, who is challenging Brigadier John Probert in today's by-election, said the DP understood the pressures on the Government in relation to South Africa.

It shared the Government's disgust over the treatment of blacks by whites in South Africa.

But the party believed that Zimbabwe "must come first" and said the Government must know that tens of thousands of Zimbabweans would lose

their jobs in the event of an economic break.

The greatest help to the cause of freedom in South Africa would be to form a strong, stable and prosperous Zimbabwe, said Mr Mercer.

Both Mr Mercer and the DP leader, Mr Andre Holland yesterday denounced the RF's "deliberate" failure to turn up for a television election debate due for screening after the 7.45 news last night.

Both sides had been invited and the RF's failure to appear was described by the DP as "foul play" designed to deny white voters a last chance to see their candidates on TV.

Mr Ian Smith told an election meeting in Highlands, Salisbury, last night that every white who left Zimbabwe "prejudices our future".

Speaking in support of Brigadier Probert, Mr Smith said Zimbabwe was losing far too many skilled experts.

In an obvious reference to Mr Holland, Mr Smith warned an audience of more than 200 supporters not to fall victims to the idea of divide and rule, adding "we have allowed an enemy to infiltrate us and it is regrettable".

Mr Smith attacked the Government for spending money "as if it came out of a tap". He said this

promoted rampant inflation and warned that inflation would hit the 30 percent mark by the end of the year if Government did not curtail the way it was spending.

On South Africa, the RF leader said the Government had promised that it would not prejudice the country's lifeline by making inflammatory statements, but now it was reneging.

About 6 000 voters are registered on the voters roll for Borrowdale. The by-election was called after the resignation of the former Commerce Minister, Mr David Smith.

PROBERT WINS BORROWDALE ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

BRIGADIER JOHN PROBERT last night won the Borrowdale by-election for the Republican Front, defeating Democratic Party candidate Mr Chris Mercer by 608 votes in a poll of only 29 percent.

Brigadier Probert polled 1 202 votes to Mr Mercer's 594. There were 30 spoiled papers. There are an estimated 6 182 registered voters in the area, but total votes cast amounted to 1 826, bringing the voter turnout to 29 percent.

Immediately after the announcement of his victory, Brigadier Probert pledged support for the Government, adding that his party fully backed the policy of reconciliation.

Thanking the Borrowdale voters, he said the result showed that the people of the area wanted to remain united.

"They have really rejected, as they did in the Minko-Maseo by-election recently, this business of divisiveness within the white community," said the new RF member of the House of Assembly.

He hoped the outcome of the polls would help persuade some people who had become dejected to come back and join the party.

Mr Mercer said despite this second setback in less than a month, the DP would continue to contest future by-elections.

Asked whether he thought his party had

gone wrong in its strategy he replied: "We said and did what we believed in. Our principles are right and if the voters did not like them I do not think one can call that going wrong."

He blamed the defeat chiefly on the young people, who, he said, had

failed to turn up to cast their votes. "I got the impression that about 70 percent of the voters tonight were aged about 40. This is why we did not win."

One of Mr Mercer's aides charged that the vote for the RF was for Mr Ian Smith and not Brigadier Probert.

He said sentimental and emotional votes should be a thing of the past. "We were disappointed with the low voter turnout, but we did much better in the Borrowdale East and Highlands areas. We knew that Greendale was an RF stronghold."

DP supporters also claimed that the voters' roll used was based on an outdated system.

DABENGWA TO RETIRE FROM POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] After more than 20 years working for the nationalist cause, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa is to retire at the end of this month.

Asked in an interview in Salisbury why he had decided to retire, Mr Dabengwa said he had wanted to leave last year but had been asked to stay on.

Now he felt that after all these years of struggle it was time to take a rest, devote more time to his family and carefully consider his future. Married with two children, he will return to his home in Bulawayo at the end of July.

He said he had had various offers from the Government—for a senior civil service post—and the private sector but he would not rush into a decision.

During the past year he has assisted ZIPRA commander Lieut-General Lookout Masuku at Joint High Command in promoting stability in the country.

Once branded "the black Russian," he emerged as an important figure in bringing peace to Zimbabwe.

As defence representative for ZIPRA at Lancaster House, he and his counterpart Josiah Tongogara gave the guarantees that enabled the ceasefire agreement to be put into operation.

The political decisions had been worked out and the last stumbling block was suspicion about the safety of returning guerillas. However the two military leaders gave personal assurances that they would be responsible for the safety of their men.

Despite those assurances, he says he strongly feels that the suspicion between the nationalist and Rhodesian forces could have been avoided if they had had the opportunity to hold discussions. Mr Dabengwa lays the blame squarely on the British for frustrating these attempts. He believes it was a deliberate policy to ensure their proposals were accepted.

Since those days he has worked tirelessly to maintain the fragile peace of the ceasefire, and to overcome the teething problems of integration.

Born in the Dubi area in 1939, he went to Mzingwane School and Cyrene Mission for his primary education. He wrote his junior certificate at Kutama Mission and finished his secondary education at Tagwani Mission in 1957.

He taught at Cyrene for a year and then worked for the city council and Barclays Bank in Bulawayo before being stung into action by the banning of the ANC.

He joined the NDP and in 1962 was arrested for making inflammatory speeches. After serving six months in prison he left for Zambia. ZAPU had just been formed and Mr Dabengwa was secretary for its youth wing.

It was decided he should go to the Soviet Union for military training. Mr Dabengwa said with a smile that, as an impressionable young man, his arrival in the Soviet Union proved the first lie in the propaganda he had heard: "There was no Iron Curtain around the country."

Upon his return to Zambia in 1965 he was involved in discussions to mould the military wing of the party into an army. Appointed chief of reconnaissance and with a group of only 40 men they began to map out infiltration routes and form cells in Zimbabwe.

Talking about those early days Mr Dabengwa said: "It was a case of improvisation. Weapons were obtained through the black market in Zaire and all types of dodges were used to get men into the country. More than once Swift Transport trucks unknowingly carried extra cargo."

It was also at this time that the first links were made with the South African ANC. However, military co-operation ended in the seventies. Today ZAPU follows Government policy and gives the ANC moral support through the proper channels.

It was during the early movements of men across the hazardous Zambezi gorge that Mr Dabengwa was knocked unconscious by falling rocks. Undeterred he carried on and had the satisfaction of getting a company of men across undetected.

One of his finest experiences was in 1968 when he led two companies of men into the Sipolilo area where they remained undetected for three months.

A few years later though, he was filled with despair when there was a split in the leadership. They had men in Zimbabwe who needed logistical help but everything came to a standstill because of the quarrelling amongst the hierarchy.

The problems were eventually resolved, and ZIPRA became the military wing of ZAPU. Mr Dabengwa was to be the link between the army and the politicians--the equivalent of a defence secretary, a position he held during the detente exercise and the escalation of the war.

The seventies were a time of change and crisis. Herbert Chitepo was killed, attempts at unifying the two forces failed. Nyerere aired his "third force" concept and in 1978 ZIPRA commander Alfred Nikita Mangena was killed by a landmine.

It was at Lancaster House that Mr Dabengwa came more into the limelight and, with Josiah Tongogara, stood out as a man of moderation and sense.

On his return to Zimbabwe he was appointed head of the ZIPRA delegation at the ceasefire commission. Of this he said: "At all times contingency plans were in operation. For example the men never slept in the APs at night in case of attack."

Discussing the size of the army, he said it was an unrealistic number and unfortunately this was a by-product of Lancaster. Their proposals to have an integrated 15 000-man army before the elections were rejected by the British. He felt the subsequent problems were a consequence of this size, as an idle army is a dangerous army. The plans to demobilise were the best solution.

Unfortunately Operation Seed had not been a success and this stemmed from the lack of expertise in the army. Also, there was minimal effort by Government agencies to help get the scheme off the ground. For these reasons the operation was in the process of being closed down.

When asked about South Africa, he said: "There is more of an economic threat than a military one, but they could start up dissident operations in Zimbabwe as they have done in Mozambique."

He added: "The best way to deal with South Africa is for Zimbabwe to provide a shining example. Perhaps we should not ostracise them but flood that country with black businessmen, black tourists and sportsmen to demonstrate the foolishness of their system."

Mr Dabengwa said his hopes for the future of Zimbabwe rested upon the genuineness of the reconciliation policy. Any move towards a one-party state must be with the agreement of all parties—not a forced issue. Everyone will then be able to look at the value of the individual politician and not just the party.

His final comment was: "If all the leaders realise they are running the country for the people and not the party, then there is a bright future."

CSO: 4700/188

NKALA 'FED UP' WITH SMITH'S 'ALARMIST' STATEMENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The RF leader, Mr Ian Smith, should watch his step, shut up and cease causing alarm and despondency among the white community or he could be thrown out of Zimbabwe, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, warned yesterday.

In an interview yesterday Senator Nkala said he was "fed up" with Ian Smith and his "alarmist" statements made during by-election campaigns.

He dismissed claims that inflation was running at more than 20 percent a year and that the economy was being mismanaged.

"I haven't attacked the man and his followers before. Now he has become an alarmist and he deserves everything that happens to him.

"If he wants to be a hero in detention we can arrange it; if he wants to be a hero in South Africa we can also arrange that," said Senator Nkala.

The Minister said last year's Budget had been universally acclaimed and the Government's policies had resulted in a 10 percent economic growth and a 9 percent rise in employment.

Inflation, 12 to 13 percent at independence was slashed to 6,5 percent and was now running at about 7,5 percent. There had been a steeper rise at the beginning of the year after increases in excise duties but the rate had now dropped.

Government expenditure had risen, thanks to the efforts to repair Mr Smith's mismanagement and his "despicable, disastrous racialistic" policies designed to subjugate blacks and which had brought about UDI, sanctions and the war.

"When I came into this office there was absolutely no money...There were a whole lot of loans from South Africa we still want to know about."

Senator Nkala said his officials and Mr David Smith, the then Minister of Finance, were good men but had been forced by the Government and the "tyrant Smith" to do things they could not approve of.

"There was no growth when we came to office, employment was less than a million. We got 10 percent growth and employment over a million so where is the mismanagement?"

"Inflation is well below 10 percent. I have the figures, the economic indicators. He doesn't. What qualifications has he got except to cause disorder and war and suffering?

"We worked well with David Smith and we work well with Senator Denis Norman (Minister of Agriculture). They are good men doing the best for their country.

"We are working with many whites, industrialists and so on. But he is undermining the policy of reconciliation which was not intended for Ian Smith but for the whites he duped over the years. We want to live with them. But they have to realise reconciliation is a two-way process. Whites must respect blacks. Blacks want to heal the still bleeding wounds from the years of oppression."

Senator Nkala said Mr Ian Smith was, by his statement, making the integration of the forces more difficult and he advised the white community to throw the RF out "or we might do it for them".

"Who does Ian Smith think he is? We threw out General Walls and he was from the army. What support does Smith think he has? I am fed up and if he doesn't shut up and campaign decently and democratically some of us in the Cabinet will start a campaign to have him detained or thrown out.

"I was in detention for 14 years and would feel nothing if the position was reversed.

"While in detention Senator Nkala said he had seen a lot of people hanged and seen many victims of martial law killed.

"The courts had no alternative; they had to follow Ian Smith's law.

CSO: 4700/188

AUSTRALIA PREPARED TO HELP SAYS ENVOY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

Harold Reporter

AUSTRALIA is ready to help Zimbabwe's agricultural development programmes and wants to assist the SADC countries to achieve regional food security, the Australian High Commissioner, Mr Jeremy Hearder, said in Harare yesterday.

Mr Hearder was handing over a gift of 1500 tonnes of wheat flour from his Government to the Department of Social Services at the National Rehabilitation Centre.

He said the flour was part of the Australian food aid programme,

and was linked to the \$20 million already pledged at Harare. The total cost of the gift, including transport, was \$25 000.

Also at the centre was the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Byatt, who presented trainees with a projector and screen worth \$200.

Mr Byatt said the British Government was very anxious to help Zimbabwe in its programmes of reconstruction and development. He hoped the equipment would be used for recreational as well as instructional purposes.

The Deputy Director of the Department of Social Services, Mr Dariusz Sanyangere, who accepted the flour on "behalf of the Government", said it would be distributed to welfare institutions throughout the country.

CSO: 4700/213

GOVERNMENT REPORTS TOURISM CONTINUES TO BOOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S tourist industry continues to boom and the number of visitors could easily top 350 000 this year, the latest Government statistics indicate.

In the first four months of this year 112 868 people visited Zimbabwe — 37 294 in April alone — compared to 47 578 in the first third of last year.

Black Africa was easily the biggest source providing more than 17 000 tourists in April, with South Africa second at about 15 000. More than 2 200 came from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 658 from West Germany and 476 from Canada and the United States.

The bulk were tourists on holiday but the number of businessmen, 4 497, was the largest this year.

The Government statistics also disclosed that 1 900 people emigrated officially in April bringing the total for this year to 7 198. In the same month 459 immigrants arrived, the lowest this year, and the four-month figure was 2 466 bringing the net loss to 4 513.

The biggest source of immigrants in April was once again Zambia with Britain in second place and South Africa a poor

third. Malawi and the United States were the only other countries to reach double figures.

Looking at citizenship, United Kingdom nationals formed the biggest group followed by Zimbabwe citizens coming home. South Africa was the destination of the overwhelming bulk of emigrants, with Malawi in second place and Britain third.

ATTACKS ON LOCAL PRESS REPORTED

Inaccuracy Charged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] FOR the second time in less than a week the Zimbabwean Press came under attack from all sides of the House of Assembly yesterday for its "unfaithful and inaccurate reporting" of parliamentary proceedings.

The criticisms were raised during the adjournment debate (as they were on Friday last week) and the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, was asked by MPs to look into a "nasty letter" to an MP from the editor of the Herald as the document might be "a prima facie case" of contempt of Parliament.

Mr Abraham Kaham (Zanu PF, Masvingo East) told the House he had written to the Herald editor asking for a correction to a story published by the paper on Friday last week.

But the editor had replied with a "nasty letter" advising Mr Kaham to look after the affairs of his own constituency.

The letter was "an example of the arrogance

of the Press in this country" he said.

Mr William Ndongana (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) said attacks on the media were being made because the media were now free of the control of South Africa.

"We are trying to put our things in a completely Zimbabwean system," he said.

Appearing to the Press to continue in spite of all "intimidation", Mr Ndongana added: "If you do not want to talk, keep quiet so that they may not report what you say."

Mr Paddy Shumba (RF, Bulawayo Central) said from reading Press reports, people outside the country could easily think that there was a complete "shambles" in Parliament.

Commenting on the manner in which last Friday's RF walk-out from Parliament was handled, Mr Shumba said the editor of *Dana* was either ignorant of the English language or of Parliamentary procedure of the House.

Tribalism Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial] LAST WEEK the Zimbabwean Press was in for a rough ride from members of Parliament. Some of them, like Mr Matibenga,

[Text] one of the only two ZANU (PF) MPs to support the RF in its onslaught on the Press, even went as far as to say it should go.

The RF, of course, has a known history of hatred for the Press. It has become traditional of it to call us "the leftist paper".

But Mrs Ruth Chiamano's attack came as a complete surprise. To accuse the Press of tribalism only goes to show how ignorant and illiterate some of our leaders are about the present operation of the Press. We see her as trying to set herself up as an authority and telling us what we should not print. She is, of course, using cheap politics designed to whip up emotional support among her followers.

We think, too, that it is about time that some of the leaders and politicians should know that they are public servants. We elected them and we have every right to examine what they are doing.

We also know that there are people who attack the Press for being anti-government, anti-party and counter-revolutionary, only because it has honestly and accurately reported their shortcomings. The notion that the Press singles out ZAPU and the RF for opprobrium cannot, of course, be proved. This is not what the Press seeks to do.

CSO: 4700/189

NEW DISTRICT HEADS TO TAKE OVER SOON

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **ABOUT 60 newly-appointed district administrators will soon assume the functions of district commissioners. Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing said in Salisbury yesterday.**

He was speaking at the start of a month-long course for the first batch of trainee district administrators, expected to take up their posts at the end of this month.

The other 30 trainees will start their training at the beginning of August.

He said the role of the trainees was twofold; to administer districts on behalf of the Government and to be the chief administrators of district councils.

They would also be chairmen of district conferences of local heads of all ministries in the districts.

Dr Zvobgo also warned the trainees that they were civil servants, not politicians, whose job was to work with the councillors elected by the people.

The district commissioners were being withdrawn because they had, in the eyes of the masses, become symbols of past colonial and oppressive machinery.

Senator Joseph Mafira, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, said water

supply schemes for the rural people would be administered by the newly-appointed administrators.

The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Masarodze; the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Mulverwell, and the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eben Chikwora.

UNION CHIEF CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF WHITE HARDLINERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] TWO or three irreconcilable whites could be expelled from Zimbabwe to show the Government was serious in its calls for reconciliation to be a two-way process, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said yesterday. He was commenting on a warning given by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkhata, to Mr Ian Smith that unless the Republican Front leader stopped being alarmist and accepted reconciliation then he could be thrown out.

"I back the Minister but I would like to go further and say we have these sort of people in some areas in commerce and industry. If one or two were thrown out of the country it would show that the Government really meant what it said.

"The hand of reconciliation has to be accepted. Whites must show respect for blacks and their rights, including

their constitutional right of joining any trade union of their choice."

Employers also should not pay blacks less than whites for doing the same job.

Mr Mugabe criticised certain mining companies and one major public corporation for their treatment of staff, their

anti-union activities, and their refusal to employ qualified blacks in suitable posts.

"As far as I am concerned it is much easier to deal with organized labour which knows exactly what its rights are and knows the line that divides it from management. It means that many of these small disagreements can be sorted out quickly without the wildcat strikes we had last year."

The union leader cited as an example of friction causing incidents a person in an insurance company who sprayed the room with deodorant every time a black left.

He added that most of the trouble came from whites in the middle levels of organisations. Most of those at the very top were reasonable.

ELITE UNIT CONDUCTS TACTICAL MANEUVERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] One of the National Army of Zimbabwe's elite units, 1 Commando Battalion, is on tactical manoeuvres in the Kariba area, the first such exercise by any formation in the new army.

The battalion's second-in-command, Major Alan Shaw, said the men moved into the exercise area on the south-east shore of Lake Kariba late last week and spent the weekend preparing for D-Day--today.

The manoeuvres are designed to help the men put into practice their tough training, but there is a certain testing element as well.

The unit was formed on November 1. The men, volunteers from all sections of the army, had to undergo a 3 1/2-week selection course before being allowed to take the 16-week full training and conversion course learning commandos tactics and how to handle their new weapons and equipment.

Major Shaw said there were 15 areas the men would be tested in including use of vehicles, amphibious assault landings, boat handling, harbour assault operations, "exfiltration" techniques, airborne assaults from helicopters, fire-force, river crossings, reconnaissance patrols, mine-laying and lifting and underwater work.

Two companies, A and Support, would play the role of the enemy for the first phase of the exercise with B and C acting the part of the Zimbabwe defenders. The area had been chosen for its very rough terrain and water to test the men to the full.

Details of the manoeuvres could be published only after the actions had taken place so the commandos would not find out what was happening next.

CSO: 4700/213

POLICE TO LAUNCH RURAL GUNS AMNESTY DRIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Severe penalties will be meted out to people found in possession of unlicensed firearms after next month, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, told the Senate.

Piloting the firearms Amendment Bill through its second reading, the minister said a campaign by the police was underway in the rural areas to bring the amnesty effective this month (and next month) to the attention of those who were not normally reached by the media.

Urging senators to pass on the message to their constituents, Mr Hove said it was important that the number of firearms in the hands of the public be reduced, and that holders of unlicensed weapons should hand them to the police or seek to have them licensed.

"If the amnesty goes well," he said, "and the number of unregistered firearms in the hands of the public eliminated, then there is provision for the minister to lift the heavy penalties and reinstate those originally provided for."

Mr Hove told the Upper House that all maximum penalties provided for in the Act were to be increased because of the seriousness with which the Government viewed breaches of the law.

The Bill also aims to relinquish control over ammonia pistols and gas canisters which are not firearms.

There was a clause legalising the position of people holding expired firearm certificates.

"When this Bill becomes law," he said, "I will fix dates for the renewal of firearm certificates. It will also be determined whether holders of certificates still need their firearms."

CSO: 4700/188

EMIGRATION OF SKILLED WORKERS FEARED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] Self-reliance and the acceleration of economic development must be understood by all Zimbabweans, the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maipa, has said.

He said in an interview: "For us to move from a racial to a non-racial society we must be aware that of the 9,000 skilled people in the country, 4,000 might emigrate."

Speaking about the importance of the National Manpower Survey, the Deputy Minister urged people to acquire skills in order to accelerate economic development.

The nation had to know the level and quantity of professions, skills and semi-skills because in the Third World the question of skills was important with expatriates being a burden on the economy in that they were more expensive to hire than local people.

"We must become self-reliant. This is a matter of urgency," he said.

He said the NMS would:

--Serve the public and private sector by pointing out skills shortages in the country and promote training;

--Encourage locally based recruitment practices because the Government did not want wholesale recruitment of skilled expatriates from outside;

--Create job opportunities for people sent abroad for training during the liberation struggle and who were now returning home;

--Establish the quantity and quality of professional, skilled and semi-skilled jobs available;

--Find professional and skilled Zimbabweans still outside the country;

--Detect current shortages in industry; and

--Suggest short, medium- and long-term solutions to these problems.

Mr Maipa said the detailed questionnaire being distributed to employers was to gather as much information as possible about how many employees there were in any business in the country, the rate of pay and inherited racial structures in employment and training.

"We have already found in a pilot survey that many whites are leaving. On race projections we have found that of the 9,000 skilled people, we can expect 4,000 to emigrate," he said.

"Therefore we are aiming at bringing about a racial balance in training programmes.

"Survey forms are also going out to all training institutions to get a picture as to what exists in Zimbabwe today.

"We want to move from a racial to a non-racial society," he said.

Mr Maipa said that the Government had tried to learn from mistakes made in other African countries before setting out on the IMS. A three-day workshop with labour experts from neighbouring countries and Nigeria was held last year.

"They were impressed and admitted they could learn something from our survey," he said.

"We have also involved International Labour Organisation experts in our survey from the beginning. Therefore, questions in the survey are standard questions asked in labour surveys throughout the world."

He encouraged both employers and employees to fill their forms conscientiously because "without facts we cannot plan accurately."

It was essential, Mr Maipa said, for the Government to plan the use of its scarce resources to build vocational colleges and to know where to train people.

CSO: 4700/213

RIDDELL POINTS TO BLACK JOBS HURDLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Some employers are trying to block black advancement by creating extra grades when Africans are nearing salaried scales, the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service, Mr Roger Riddell, said yesterday.

He also disclosed that about 90 percent of the complaints raised by workers in their evidence to the commission concerned racial discrimination at work.

The workers complained about such matters as toilets where there were different facilities for blacks and whites, he told a National Unifying Force meeting at a Salisbury hotel.

He said the creation of extra grades for blacks to fill before attaining higher positions could, in fact, confirm these racial charges.

"In one case, as blacks were moving from grade six (which is the last before becoming salaried staff) another grade was added to prevent them from going to the new positions," he said.

"Laboratory technicians, for example, have had the same problem. Often a chap moving from junior to senior technician has been frustrated by the addition of another grade in the middle.

"By introducing new grades when blacks are moving up there can be cause for saying that, in effect, there is racial discrimination."

He warned that this blocking mechanism could have adverse effects on industrial relations.

"The problems of perception are important and to solve them we must all think again about them so that our perceptions and attitudes do not upset harmonious industrial relations," said Mr Riddell.

However, he believed that racial discrimination had ceased in most establishments and that in some cases historical differences were being misconstrued as racialism.

The commission had identified three major problems during its gathering of evidence.

The first concerned structural problems in industry which frustrated the creation of good worker-employer relations. The second was ignorance among workers about the law and the channels of communication for airing grievances. This was notwithstanding the fact that the law and the channels as they existed now might be unsuitable.

"The third problem is one of perception and attitudes of both workers and employers and, as a result, there is a large communication gap between them," he said.

He spoke about Zimbabwe's economic potential and its production capacity, noting that in 1936 600 different kinds of product were made in Zimbabwe and today 6 000 were being produced--which was a record for any Third World country.

CSO: 4700/188

ZCTU, ACCOZ SUPPORT RIDDELL ON GRADES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

THE leaders of Zimbabwe's major labour and business organisations yesterday supported Mr Roger Riddell's comments that employers should not create extra grades when blacks are nearing salaried scales.

ZCTU and ACCOZ said that they had heard of such practices by some employers in commerce and industry.

Speaking at the National Unifying Force meeting in Salisbury last week, Mr Riddell, chairman of the Commission of Enquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service, said some employers were trying to block black advancement by creating extra grades when Africans were nearing salaried scales.

In an interview, Mr Abner Botsh, the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, said he had heard of such practices by some employers whom he described as "misguided and shortsighted".

"I appeal to whoever is involved to stop it. We must accept the change that is taking place in the country and embark on training our people to take senior and responsible positions irrespective of colour," he said.

He said, however, that it was extremely pitiable that many companies had accepted change and training Africans in important positions.

He added that companies which were reluctant to do this should "start doing so because there is no going back as far as change is concerned".

"Companies that are still practising racial discrimination should stop it at once and start thinking ahead for their own common good and our country. We must work together in unity," he said.

"After all, businessmen are there to aim at serving the community in order to improve everyone's quality of life. In this regard, let us be soldiers in the war against poverty."

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said racial discrimination by some

employers must be stopped "at once" because it would cause animosity between employers and employees - causing unrest in the industry.

"I don't see why any sane person today should practise racial discrimination in Zimbabwe. Those who still believe in the colonial past should be condemned very strongly."

He said all Zimbabweans, irrespective of colour, should move forward together in developing themselves and their country.

STRATEGY TO BEAT STRIKES URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] **A FORMER** trade unionist and group industrial relations adviser of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Francis Nehwati, yesterday urged employers in Zimbabwe to devise a new strategy to help avoid strikes in the country.

In an interview, Mr Nehwati said that although the wave of labour unrest had receded it had been replaced by a complex problem called "shop-floor revolt" which was a by-product of the new social order in Zimbabwe.

"There is need for management to look into this problem seriously and devise a strategy that will tackle it in a more positive manner in these changed political circumstances."

In the past strikes had been rare and occurred mainly because workers were not free to express their true feelings.

FREEDOM

A former president of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Trade Unions in the sixties, Mr Nehwati said most workers now wanted their political freedom expressed at their places of work and demanded higher wages.

"This caused a lot of wildest strikes, and there is now a need that management should, through the workers committees, consult workers on important issues."

The grievances built up in the minds of the workers during the colonial era influenced their present behaviour.

"It is true that the workers feel that political change at the national level should be reflected at their workplace. Because of this, management is now under very close scrutiny for anything that they consider to be a perpetuation of the former racial system."

SOLUTION

The solution lay in management motivating the workers to feel that they were also part of the company and could participate in decisions through the workers committees.

"Workers committees are very essential and employers must recognise them. This is very important," he said.

Another factor contributing to the shop-floor revolt was the workers' new awareness of their dignity, resulting from the social and psychological impact of political change.

"This could be a definite other source of industrial strife in future. This is why it is important for management to discuss with the workers committees from time to time," he said.

MATABELELAND FARMERS WANT UNION MERGER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

Herald Correspondent

A CROSS-SECTION of farmers in Matabeleland has given the thumbs-up to proposals for a new multiracial agricultural union.

This has emerged from three days of intensive meetings between farmers associations throughout the province and the president of the Commercial Farmers Union, Mr Jim Sinclair.

Interviewed at Bulawayo airport last night at the end of his tour, Mr Sinclair said the reaction to the new union was one for acceptance. "It was a positive response, generally speaking."

His words will be put to the test at a special CFU congress on July 28 in Salisbury, when discussion centres on the dissolution of the commercial farmers' body and the formation of a single union.

It is hoped to merge the CFU with the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union to form the new Zim-

BULAWAYO

babwe Farmers Union.

Mr Sinclair said it was important that congress did not make a decision without full consultation with the farmers.

"It is a positive, constructive attempt by both sides to form an organisation which will genuinely represent all commercial farmers, be they black or white, and there is a good atmosphere between the two sides which augurs well for the future in terms of representation," he said.

The fact-finding mission to the Bulawayo Nyamandhlovu, Beitbridge West Nicholson and Gwaai areas, had thrown up a number of issues concerning farmers in the province.

Beef farmers told Mr Sinclair they felt their animals were disadvantaged in the present producer-pricing schedules over their northern competitors.

"Morale seems to be high in this respect that farmers are generally responding well to the new situation but they are also concerned about squatting, fence and stock theft," said Mr Sinclair.

MINISTER SLAMS 'RACIST' USE OF BIRTH CONTROL DRUG

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE application of Depo-Provera in Zimbabwe is racist because the contraceptive is aimed only at black women, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said yesterday.

He also called on all women using the drug to ask for other contraceptives.

Addressing women attending a leadership course at Silveira House, the minister said the drug had been banned in the United States, where it was manufactured, and that in Zimbabwe "only black women are advised to use it."

"White women do not use it. It was all part of a plot by our former oppressors. It is racism," he told the cheering women.

The minister also claimed that some white health officers were trying to sabotage the introduction of free health services by creating artificial shortages of drugs in some hospitals and clinics.

He said he had fired a number of proven culprits last month over the issue.

He did not disclose how many.

Dr Ushewokunze also blasted "lazy and rude" nurses and said he would not hesitate to suspend or fire them. He had suspended one such nurse in Umtali recently.

Nurses who gave preference to their relatives when treating patients or who spent time talking on telephones while patients waited were "the new type of oppressor".

The Government wanted to take the health services to the people so that they did not have to travel long distances for treatment, he told the women.

"We want hospitals and clinics in the rural areas so that our people do not have to board buses to go for treatment. The distance must be as short as where our women draw their water or fetch firewood," said Dr Ushewokunze.

He attacked bottle-feeding and told the women that breast-feeding was best.

He called on rural residents to co-operate with the health workers who will be advising them on primary health care.

Minister Explains Birth Drug Ban

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

By Gilbert Mawarire

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday stepped into the Depo-Provera controversy and condemned the "potentially dangerous" contraceptive outright.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister catalogued several side-effects which could occur in women using the drug.

These included cancer, infertility and "menstrual chaos".

Children born of parents using the drug could be crippled and their mental growth retarded.

The continued use of the drug for birth control was unjustified and unethical and therefore unsuitable for use by Zimbabwean women said the Minister.

New and safer alternative contraceptive methods would be introduced in Zimbabwe to replace the injectible, long-acting Depo.

The drug, which is extensively used by women in Zimbabwe, "may at this very moment be posing a serious threat to the health of our women and children," he said.

The Depo controversy has been simmering for some time and led to the resignation of the director of the Family Planning Association. Mr Peter Dodds.

He said that tests had disproved fears of side-effects and that it would take two years to phase it out because some 100 000 women were using it and would have to be re-educated about a new drug.

But Dr Ushewokunze said the drug could be phased out in six months "if mer like him disappear from the scene".

Attacking proponents of the drug, the Minister said: "The chief attraction of Depo-Provera to its advocates is the convenience of administration.

"Safety and unwarranted side-effects evidently rank low in their

list of priorities.

"It is, in my opinion, unsatisfactory as a contraceptive for use by the mothers of Zimbabwe."

To back up his objection the Minister said that the United States had banned Depo-Provera in 1978 following the discovery that it could cause cancer and child defects — despite the fact that the drug is manufactured there.

In Britain, the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, approved of Depo's use "in only two rare circumstances", he said.

Noting that Upjohn, the manufacturers of Depo, marketed it only through their agencies in Third World countries, the Minister said:

"There is considerable scope for the manufacturers to pressure recipient nations to use long-acting contraceptives as a condition for food and development assistance.

"Apparently the health and safety of women and children have a lower priority.

"If governments, perhaps under pressure from international agencies, adopt a 'speed and sumpber' approach to family planning the result is likely to be havoc.

"The official position of international agencies on Depo-Provera is not necessarily scientific nor well-informed.

"It clearly reflects the political orientation, male dominance and perhaps undue influence of the pharmaceutical industry at policy-making levels."

Discussing the potential problems associated with Depo, Dr Ushewokunze said fertility in women using it could either return long after they stopped taking the drug or it could damage the pituitary gland, resulting in permanent infertility.

Although it was true that it did not interfere with the lactation process, babies had been shown to absorb huge quantities of the drug via their mother's milk, to unknown effect.

Depo tests on monkeys had given the animals cancer of the womb lining and it had been suggested that it could cause increased risks of liver and cervical tumours in women.

"There are also a number of immediate and unpleasant side-effects from the drug. Most women experience menstrual chaos: they frequently have heavy bleeding at first which may continue for months.

"This can cause exhaustion and anaemia which is a problem that is especially serious in the case of under-nourished women.

"Depo-Provera has also been linked to nausea, back pain, acne, hair loss, weight gain and severe mental depression, not to mention cultural problems and misunderstanding," he said.

When a woman taking oral contraceptives noticed side-effects, she could easily stop taking the drug, but for those on Depo, the effects would continue.

"Sometimes irregular and/or heavy bleeding can persist for a year or more," he said.

Women on Depo aged prematurely, risked becoming diabetics, losing their immunity to diseases and affecting their livers, and their children faced an increased risk of bone deficiencies, said the Minister.

If, in the face of all this evidence, Mr Dodds "still marries his life to Depo-Provera, then he should have left the family planning scene yesterday instead of waiting until October 1981".

He added: "His marriage to the drug is suspect and further underscores how dangerous a drug can be in lay hands."

HOUSING MINISTER WARNS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has warned of a crack-down against estate agents who refuse to let their flats and houses to blacks.

"I will smash this racist nonsense," he said when asked to comment on complaints that some agents were denying some people accommodation on the basis of colour.

"I have had news for all racists. I have a Bill coming up in Parliament this session which will make it a criminal offence for any person to refuse to rent or let any flat, house or apartment on the grounds of race, sex, religion or national origin."

Complainants say the agents concerned have been telling prospective black tenants that houses were not available when, in fact, they were being reserved for whites.

"It is not as if we cannot afford to pay the rent," said one. "It is just a question of racism."

A Herald reporter who phoned one agent for a flat was asked: "Are you European?" When she replied that she was not, she was told that the flat was not going to be let to blacks.

Another reporter who was responding to an advert offering accommodation was told by an agent that the flat had gone.

But a fellow white reporter who phoned the agent five minutes later was told the flat was available.

In another case, a black bank employee asked her white friend to phone an agent who had told her that her company had no houses for rent in Highlands.

But her white friend was told that there was a house in the area and was given directions to see it.

It became an office joke, when, two minutes later, another white girl phoned the same agent over the same house and was told it had already been taken.

Asked to comment on the allegations, the agent said that houses were given on a first-come-first-served basis and denied racialism was involved.

She said in the case of the Highlands house, she had sent four people to have a look at it and she did not know whether these were black or white "as we do not consider that".

CREDIT, COMMERCE BANK OPENS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE setting up of the Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zimbabwe) — a joint venture between the State and an internationally-successful banking concern — is a milestone along the road to Zimbabwe's socialist future, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

Opening the bank's premises in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said its establishment represented the fulfilment of some of the Government's aspirations in the reorganisation and management of the economy.

The Government was firmly committed to a socialist path of development, "which alone, we believe, can yield the greatest social good to the greatest number of Zimbabweans".

Although the Government's perspective recognised the reality of the existence of a developed private sector, "this does not imply that we have become its champion".

"Much less do we believe that, left to its devices or in its pristine form, it provides any long-term solutions to the human and economic problems of our young country.

"What it does mean is that we shall travel the road to our social future

Harold Reporter

in a manner that does not do violence to the positive elements of our country's present socio-economic scene."

Noting that banking was "at the very centre of all modern economic activities", Mr Mugabe said: "Having regard to this salient fact, any Government has felt it necessary to establish a foothold in this vital sector of the economy.

Rhobank

"That is why we bought the previously foreign-owned shareholding in the then Rhobank and that is also why we decided on the desirability of this joint venture with Bank of Credit and Commerce International."

The Government has a 47 percent interest in the new bank, while the Bank of Credit and Commerce International has 53 percent.

This joint venture, the Prime Minister said, was an excellent example of how the State wished to proceed in ensuring its participation in certain crucial areas of the economy which had been the monopoly of private enterprise.

The Prime Minister pointed out that in both cases, of Rhobank and Bank of Credit and Commerce, the Government had proceeded on the basis of mutual agreements.

"When we took up arms in our struggle for national liberation, our objective was not exclusively that of dislodging white settler domination and replacing it with rule by the majority of the people.

"We also entertained the vision of ourselves as masters of our destiny in respect of the control of the resources of our country," Mr Mugabe said.

Control

"Government's objective is first to bring under appropriate degree of domestic control productive facilities and institutions otherwise owned and controlled entirely from abroad.

"Second, by so doing we wish to gain the requisite measure of control over important components of the strategic sectors of our economy. In taking part in this joint venture my Government is not taking part in some sort of rescue operation, but it is a case of Government wisely investing its resources in a success story" the Prime Minister said.

The London branch of the International Bank was already training seven young Zimbabweans, five of them former combatants.

The president of BCCI, Mr Agha Hasan Abedi, said his organisation planned to establish a foundation in this country with initial assets of \$1 million, building up to \$10 million "in the next few years".

CSO: 4700/213

RESERVE BANK PREDICTS SLOWER GROWTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

Herald Correspondent
WHILE the economy of Zimbabwe "is continuing to grow, there are indications that the rate of growth will slacken because of constraints in foreign exchange, skilled labour and transport capacity", says the quarterly economic review from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, released yesterday.

"The economy is showing clear signs of overheating and in the medium term a slower rate of expansion will have to be accepted after the sharp upturn that started in 1978 and subsequently accelerated with the attainment of political independence and the lifting of economic sanctions," says the report.

The indications are that the growth in economic activity may be "considerably lower" than the 10 percent achieved last year.

Real growth this year will be closely related to the strong contribution made by agriculture.

Maize production will be at least double that of the previous year, and output of most crops has expanded.

"In overall terms, agriculture alone is set to

contribute in excess of 3 percent to the rate of real growth in the economy."

Manufacturing production continued to grow in the first quarter of 1981, although the growth was slower.

Output in the first quarter was up 11.4 percent over the same period last year compared with an annual increase of 15 percent during 1980.

Another feature in the first quarter of 1981, was a "sharp acceleration" in the rate of consumer price inflation, says the report.

In December last year the consumer price index for higher income urban families was 8.7 percent above the level a year ago, but by the end of the first quarter of this year the year-on-year increase had risen to 13.4 percent.

In spite of tighter monetary controls by the authorities, including the increase in the bank rate and the increase in prescribed cash balances to be held by banks and finance houses, with the Reserve Bank, this "upward trend seems likely to continue, at least in the short term".

The report says that given the very small rise in

prices in the second quarter of last year, a "further sharp upward movement in the year-on-year increase in prices is expected during the second quarter of the year".

The major consumer goods that have contributed to the higher rate of inflation have been drink and tobacco (up 43.6 percent) and wages of domestic workers (up 41.4 percent).

Sharp increases also occurred in fuel and light (up 16.1 percent), foodstuffs (up 10.3 percent) and vehicle expenses (up 8.7 percent).

RESTRICTIONS ON MORTGAGE LOANS CONTINUE

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **THE** restrictions on mortgage loans have not eased, according to the three building societies in Zimbabwe.

Founders Building Society is dealing only with take-over loans and small investments. General manager Mr Stan Stattard said: "We have a very large waiting list of applicants, so there is little point in taking on new business."

CABS have continued to restrict the allocation of new money for loans to \$1 000 000 a month. Chief executive officer, Mr Arthur Double said that the effect of the change in interest rates has not yet been fully felt by the company.

Mr Double said: "CABS does not have too many new applicants as the public and estate agents are aware of the very restrictive conditions for loans".

A spokesman for Beverley Building Society confirmed these trends. He said the reduction in applicants was due to a certain amount of screening by the estate agents.

As regards the future, the building societies were adamant that conditions would not improve but hopefully would not become any more restrictive.

There would be no real change in the situation until there was a change in the interest rates, as the building societies were no longer competitive.

In addition, customers will be paying their instalments for the first time this month at the new bond rates for loans.

A spokesman for the estate agents' council said that the present restrictions had a detrimental effect on property sales. However the hardest hit was the man in the street.

More and more black people were in a position to buy houses but were being prevented from doing so by the unavailability of bonds.

People were resorting to deed of sale agreements as an alternative way of buying a house but there were pitfalls if the seller reneged on the deal.

The spokesman said: "Estate agents are a hardy breed and we are getting by despite the downturn in business."

However the tremendous potential of the market has been adversely affected. He felt it was to the Government's advantage if building societies had the funds to make loans readily available.

The price structure of rents had not been materially affected and the stage had been reached where the owner was getting a fair return for his investment.

In the commercial sector office accommodation was chronically short and more development schemes needed to be approved by the city council. Interest rates had affected the rent structure but landlords were not exploiting the situation.

BRITISH AGREE TO FINANCE SETTLEMENT PROJECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 61 p 5

[Text] **BRITAIN** and **Zimbabwe** yesterday agreed to finance jointly five resettlement projects in various parts of the country.

The Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, signed the agreements with the British High Commissioner, Mr Robin Hyatt, in Salisbury.

The two governments have already signed six such agreements for projects which are under way.

Britain and the SDC will finance about 75 per cent of the cost of buying and developing the land, Mr Hyatt said.

He said his Government realised the importance of the resettlement schemes and had set aside \$40 million for this purpose — \$20 million of which was given in February as a general grant and \$20 million donated at Harare.

AREAS

The areas to be developed are Vumba (Ottu), Nyanga (Nyanga North), Jayamezi (Mitsi), Nyagundi (near Odhi) and Mupfema (south of Umtali).

The minister said that the schemes involved huge blocks of land on which "quite a sizeable number of people can be settled".

Dr Sekeramayi explained how areas were considered for resettlement projects.

"Throughout the country we have a situation where vacant farms are adjacent to heavily populated areas and people do not understand why these farms should be 'unoccupied'."

He added that a team was being formed by the ministry and when these men were equipped they would travel through the country assessing suitable areas for the schemes.

District councils would be asked to assist the landless people in their areas. With statistics and maps in the field the ministry would have information on which to base their plans for settlements all over the country.

The 11 resettlement schemes have cost about \$15 million with Britain giving about \$7 million.

The minister said that progress depended on the planners presenting schemes, rather than a lack of money.

Mr Hyatt said that his staff had visited most of the settlements and were impressed by the enthusiasm and hard work being done.

Further agreements between the two governments will follow, he added.

AIR FREIGHT SEEN AS ANSWER TO TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **SALISBURY** Airport could become the airfreight centre for Central and Southern Africa, especially if Zimbabwe's transport problems take too long to resolve.

Mr Richard McAlpine, managing director of Ormonde Freight Brokers (Pvt) Ltd said Salisbury's facilities operated by Affretair, are far superior compared with independent states in the region.

"With the growing problems with South Africa over rail and road transport airfreight must grow.

"I believe Salisbury can become the airfreight centre for the region. A lot of Central African states have poor handling facilities, but none of them compare with Affretair's slick and smooth operation.

"They are altogether more professional. This combined with our good road system, low pilferage rate and the fact that there is no bribery must augur well for the future," said Mr McAlpine.

Malawi's airfreight imports and exports are routed through Salisbury, a fact borne out by Captain Jack Malloch of Affretair.

"I think that this could become the centre for this area of Africa. The potential is there," he said.

Companies such as Ormonde Freight and Central African Forwarders (CAF) (Pvt) Ltd report tonnages of imports and exports are growing fast.

Mr McAlpine said: "Earlier this year we were bringing in an average of 7 to 8 tonnes of cargo by plane from Europe each week. This has now jumped to an average of 18 tonnes in June".

Exports are also growing and he said that tobacco merchants were exploring the possibility of sending leaf out by air.

At Central African Forwarders, marketing manager Mr Andy Breda said airfreight imports handled by his company have doubled since January.

He also confirmed that air exports are expected to double by December as more Zimbabwean manufacturers and business houses establish new markets for their products in other African countries and abroad.

EEC TO AID IN EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **THE European Economic Community is ready to assist the Government in joint ventures aimed at exploiting Zimbabwe's untapped mineral resources.**

Under the terms of the Lomé Convention the European Investment Bank and the European Development Fund could become major sources of finance, said Dr Klaus Meyer, the EEC's director-general for development in the Commission.

Speaking before his departure for Brussels he said: "Your coal and mining sectors have massive promise."

"The coal resources of Zimbabwe are among the largest in the world. The world needs coal badly, but your country requires large investment in the overall mining sector."

Dr Meyer said that as part of the EEC's co-operation programme with Zimbabwe the EDF is prepared to finance a complete coal study.

While no figures were mentioned it is understood that the fund is prepared to put up \$500,000 to

cover the costs of research and publication.

Although the World Bank is currently assessing the whole question of the country's three energy needs, agreement on the coal study was reached last week with Dr Meyer and his advisers.

As for the development of coalfields and other mineral deposits, substantial funds are available through Lomé.

The African, Caribbean and Pacific members of Lomé can draw up to 600 million European Units of Account (EUA) (\$304m.) in the form of loans from the EIB's own resources with interest rate subsidies of 3 percent making rates five to eight percent over 11 to 16 years. Some of these funds could be used for mining.

A further 200 million EUA (\$147m.) has been specifically allocated by the EIB towards mining and energy projects as ordinary loans not eligible for the subsidy.

Some 200 million EUA (\$147m.) is also available in the form of risk capital which can be used to finance research and in-

vestment in preparation for the launching of projects in mining and energy.

The funds are from the EDF, but administered by the EIB.

Dr Meyer stressed that each case was treated on its own merits. There are no hard and fast rules.

Assuming, for instance, a mining project was approved, the EIB may finance the Government's participation in a joint venture providing funds can also be raised from private sector and possibly consortium development banks such as those backed by Arab countries.

The EIB's contribution would then be repaid out of future earnings from the project once it came on stream.

MINING COMPANIES URGED TO EXPORT FINISHED PRODUCTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

By Tim Chigodo

THE Government has urged mining companies to process minerals and export finished products to minimise the industry's transport problems. The Secretary to the Ministry of Mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, said yesterday.

In an interview, he said the Government saw no reason why the mines should continue to export raw materials when the country had such a sophisticated industry.

"They should process minerals further so that they can export finished products of low bulk and high value."

The mining groups could pool their resources and establish processing plant.

The Government was aware of the problems of transport and skilled manpower and was doing everything possible to see that the situation improved.

On Government participation in uranium ventures, he said it would pay for its involvement. "We want equity participation at production stage," Mr Ushewokunze explained.

The president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Roy Lander, said the critical shortage of transport and skilled manpower was inhibiting development and profitability in the mining industry.

These problems, coupled with the low prices of minerals, would have adverse effects on foreign exchange earnings. "There is no doubt that 1981 will be no good. We hope 1982 will be better," he said.

Transport was affecting the ability of mines to export. Mr Lander said the mines were doing everything possible to overcome the problem and that training programmes had been stepped up.

The chamber accepted the idea of participation by the Government in the mining of uranium since it was a strategic mineral.

However, he expressed fears that the Government might be running the risk of losing money if the mining ventures turned out to be uneconomical.

RIO TINTO LAUNCHES GOLD MINE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 3

[Text] THE Rio Tinto Mining Group in Zimbabwe is spending more than \$17 million in the development of what could turn out to be one of the biggest gold mining operations in the country — at Renco Mine in the Victoria Province.

A spokesman for Rio Tinto said yesterday that work started at the beginning of the year at the mine which is situated in the Nyajema communal land, south of Fort Victoria.

The mine, expected to become fully operational by June next year, will offer more than 600 jobs with more work in service industries like supermarkets, domestic work, and transport, said the spokesman.

"The jobs will be offered to local people, except where technical qualifications and experience are needed. We will also embark on training the local population in all facets of mining."

The mine was expected to yield more than 15 000 tonnes of gold ore a month with a net yield of more than 1 800 kg of gold a year, said the spokesman.

"This could turn out to be the biggest single operation in gold mining in the country and we feel it is a big boost both to the local population and the economy of the country," he said.

A large sum of money will go to a fund set up to build an A-class road to the mine.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has picked Renco as one of more than five growth points to be developed in the Victoria Province.

The building of staff and workers' housing will take a major share of the \$17 million. The lowest-paid workers will each get a house comprising two bedrooms, a lounge, kitchen and bath and toilet.

It was hoped the group would build a school for the workers' children. This would be the third school the group has built in the country.

MINISTER ALLAYS FEARS OVER DIESEL FUEL SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The country's diesel supply crisis could be expected to improve gradually from now on, and by some time next month the country should have up to 20 days' reserve, the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Senator Bernard Chidzero, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during private members' question time and faced with a barrage of questions on the country's diesel supply, the minister also said that the improvement could only come about if the Government maintained a 20 percent cut on diesel use, administered through a quota system.

But there was still a reserve that would "get us over the hump," he said.

Dr Chidzero also told the House that he now saw no reason to introduce a system of petrol rationing, either by reverting to the previous system of ration cards brought in during UDI, or by restricting the sale of fuel at weekends.

Since the diesel supply crisis began about two weeks ago, transporters found themselves hardhit, many of them with vehicles hauling valuable commodities--for export and local consumption--stranded away from their destinations for lack of fuel, he said.

The minister, however, promised that everything possible was being done to ease the situation, and the Government was seriously concerned because the economy must move forward.

The situation was constantly under review, he said, promising that the quota system would be relaxed whenever it was possible.

He reiterated the statement made in the House last week by the Deputy Minister, Mr Moses Mvenge, that the reason for the shortage of diesel was due both to the economy's growth and derailments in both South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Chidzero--also the Minister of Economic Development and Planning--cautioned that the "very gradual improvement" in the situation hinged on the supply system remaining uninterrupted.

He said he hoped that the problem would be over by the end of the year when the use of the ports of Beira and Maputo would be increased and the Beira-Umtali pipeline put back in operation.

Asked by Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) if farmers did not deserve "special consideration" in view of the industry having achieved a reduction in its consumption of diesel recently, the minister replied that this would be taken into account.

He said that he had been approached by their union and was due to meet their representatives either this week or the next.

Dr Chidzero said that, far from increasing its consumption of diesel, the Government--including the defence forces--used 4.25 percent less in the first six months of this year than in the same period last year.

He said the overall increase for all sectors of the economy--private and public--was just over 10 percent.

If the Government, local authorities and statutory bodies (excluding the railways) were taken as a whole, their consumption showed a drop of 6.35 percent, he said.

Other consumption falls were recorded in agriculture, mining and civil engineering.

One of the biggest rises in consumption came from service stations at 55.73 percent. But the minister pointed out that this accounted for less than 10 percent of Zimbabwe's total diesel market.

CSO: 4700/213

REPORTAGE ON DIESEL FUEL SHORTAGE

Crop Transport Halted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] TRANSPORTATION of tobacco and other crops from Karoi was halted three weeks ago because of an acute shortage of diesel supplies, a report from Karoi farmers said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers Union said in Salisbury the union was seeking a clarification about the supply of diesel.

"The period on which the diesel rationing is based — although farming's lowest consumption period — is also the time when farming operations are entering their highest consumption period of land preparation," the spokesman said.

The report said farmers were unable to send their crops to depots because of fuel shortages. "Farmers have been buying amounts varying from

2 000 to 10 000 litres in the past but now they can only buy a single drum," the report claims.

The diesel stocks in the area, based on a single drum for each farmer, will last until this Saturday, the report asserts.

Both BP Shell depots in Salisbury and Karoi could not comment on the report. They suggested questions on the subject be directed to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

A spokesman for the Ministry yesterday said that the Minister was expected to make a further statement on the diesel situation probably today.

Suppliers like Total said yesterday they had been able to meet all their customers' orders and added: "We have not run out of stocks. We are managing to supply all our customers."

Two Month Shortfall

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] TO avoid running out of diesel it has been necessary to reduce consumption until the country's stock levels can be improved, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, told the Assembly.

A diesel quota system had been introduced, Mr Mvenge said, based on a customer's average

purchase for the months of January to May 1981 inclusive. "At this stage deliveries are quota minus 20 percent, with the only exceptions being utility services, including urban bus services."

In reply to a question from Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) who asked what effect the quota system would have on the farming community,

particularly at this time of the year, Mr Mvenge said that the system could be kept under constant review and adjustments made in respect of the needs of the various sectors of the economy as and when possible.

"With consumption curtailed by 20 percent it is estimated at this stage that on the basis of present import levels of

die, if, our strategic stock levels should reach acceptable levels in up to about eight weeks' time."

He said that it was very likely that during this period temporary "stock-out" situations would occur in various centres and the oil companies had been instructed, where possible, to pool their diesel resources in the centres concerned. Also, diesel consumers would have to limit their purchases of diesel solely to their traditional source of supply.

Mr Mvengwe also warned of the possibility of restrictive measures being introduced on other petroleum fuels because of the transportation difficulties which were being experienced.

The problems currently being experienced in moving fuel to Zimbabwe would be "significantly eased, if not entirely overcome" when the Beira/Feruka oil pipeline came into use. Both diesel and petrol would initially be imported by this means, he said.

The Deputy Minister said supplies of diesel had been moved into the Karoi area, which had been a matter of some concern.

Explaining the reasons for the shortage, Mr Mvengwe said: "This year diesel consumption for the five-month period January to May was 27 percent higher than for the same period last year."

Mr Dennis Divaris (RFP, Konde) asked the Deputy Minister what sectors of the economy were responsible for the increase in diesel consumption this year. Mr Mvengwe said the very good harvest had contributed to the high consumption of fuel.

The shortage was due to a number of factors. Diesel was moved through South Africa, Mr Mvengwe said, although some quantities were being imported through Mozambique.

"There are, however, tankage and transport facility constraints in Mozambique which limit quantities we can bring in through that country. We are therefore, largely rel-

iant for the movement of our diesel on external railway systems which have been and are still heavily overloaded."

He said that the severe locomotive problems on the national railways, which had led to severe congestion, coupled with recent derailments in South Africa and Mozambique, had resulted in a virtual stoppage of all fuel inflow into Zimbabwe for about 10 days.

Bus, Milk Industries Affected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 pp 1, 3, 10

[Text]

THE Government's 20 percent cut in diesel fuel has caused consternation among country bus owners and passengers, spokesmen said yesterday.

Several country bus spokesmen said it would mean cutting services. One said it would mean "30 percent retrenchment".

All country bus officials contacted said their passengers—the rural people or urban relatives going home for short visits—had voiced great anxiety.

All contacted said they had already moved to cut services. One said: "We have lived through this kind of problem before, when there was rationing. We will worry through somehow."

Mr Basil Rosen of Super Godhwayo Express said: "With new buses on hire purchase how can we make out if we have to cut our services?"

Mr John Dube, an inspector on the Pelandaba Services buses said: "We run about nine buses every day and 24 buses at the weekend. What would the people do if we dropped some of our services?"

The road hauliers said they were very worried,

and were standing by for a break in their services.

"We have been reduced to 60 percent and at the moment we are coping," a spokesman for the Transport Operators' Association said.

"But we fear things may get worse and we are very anxious. A cut in fuel at this moment is serious. Ninety percent of our work at present is moving the maize crop. We haven't had to pull any vehicles off that job yet, but it could come."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Trade and Commerce said: "Nobody is exempt except the utility services such as ambulances, fire brigades, electricity supplies and water supply services."

"Urban buses are not totally exempt. We are negotiating with them to find what cuts they can stand—whether it should be less than 20 percent. We are discussing this both in Salisbury and Bulawayo."

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Diesel Cuts Could Spark Milk Crisis

DELEGATES at the annual congress of the National Association of Dairy Farmers in Salisbury yesterday said the shortage of diesel fuel had reached critical proportions and that very soon they would not be able to supply milk to the Dairy Marketing Board depots.

The farmers told the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, that the problem had to be looked into without delay.

Mr Sinclair said it was embarrassing for him to be in a position where he had to explain what steps were being taken to rectify the situation since only last Friday he had been assuring farmers that there was nothing to worry about as he had been made to believe there was enough fuel.

"We have made representations to the Ministry of Agriculture and talked to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, and have made an appointment with the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, tomorrow about the problem.

"I am assured by the Ministry of Agriculture that they will look into the situation soon," said Mr Sinclair.

Mr Sinclair said he had been made to understand that transport problems had led to the diesel crisis, and that the fuel would be carted by lorries from Beitbridge. But he said there would still be problems getting the fuel

to the farms. Farmers were now entering the period when they would be using a lot of diesel since ploughing was about to start.

"I will be asking for an assurance that they review the diesel allocation of 80 percent again," he said.

One farmer said: "I have brought a 200-litre drum but could not get one litre this morning."

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[Editorial]

Fuel Problems

THE SHORTAGE of diesel fuel has come at a time when the fuel is most needed — with record crops to move and with farmers preparing for new crops.

Had it not been for the record crops the shortage would not have been so severe, but that is a negative way of looking at the problem. The country must have fuel stocks to meet all reasonable eventualities.

Some of the present problems — rail congestion and accidents in South Africa or Mozambique — are outside this country's direct control. Emphasis must be on the Beira pipeline and the Feruka oil refinery.

Here the news is better, in part. The latest prediction is that the pipeline will be in operation by the end of the year and will bring in refined fuels if — as seems likely — Feruka is still out of commission.

If this can be accomplished the seemingly interminable discussions about reviving the refinery will not be of such immediate concern. But the public would like to know just what is going on.

A suggestion made in the House by Mr Paddy Shields, that the pipeline be extended to Salisbury, seems worth following. It would bring the fuel to where it is most needed, and free rolling stock for other, vital, needs.

The next eight weeks will be a worrying time for diesel users. But they could also be worrying for petrol users. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Mvenge, has warned that rail problems might affect other fuel.

It will be a time, therefore, for reasonable restraint in fuel usage by big consumers and the ordinary motorist — and here the Government should set a good example.

Railways Hit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] **DIESEL fuel stocks for the National Railways of Zimbabwe have reached dangerously low levels.**

The general manager of NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said in Bulawayo yesterday that in some depots there was only two days' supply. But he stressed that no train services had been curtailed because of the fuel shortage and that the position was expected to improve.

Fears were expressed earlier this week that passenger and freight train services would have to be cut because of the fuel shortage.

Last week, the Government announced a 20 per cent cutback in diesel supplies, affecting both road and rail transport.

Sources within NRZ claimed many depots had only two days' supply of diesel left, that services would be cut as a result and that no fresh stocks of fuel were expected.

Mr Lea-Cox said in a statement: "I can confirm

we have been down to dangerously low levels of diesel fuel at our depots, down to two days' supply at some depots.

Improve

"But we are getting stocks moving. We have not lost any trains yet and services are not — I repeat not — being curtailed. We expect the situation to improve from now on.

"We have got supplies coming and are concentrating on diesel fuel. We will not be curtailing services and we fully expect the position to improve as stocks arrive," he said.

● Several transport operators had trucks standing idle in the countryside yesterday because of the diesel shortage, writes a Herald reporter.

Beatrice Road Service Station, one of the major suppliers of diesel in Salisbury, was congested yesterday afternoon when operators rushed to replenish their supplies.

The manager of the garage, Mr Des Henwood, said he usually ordered 13 000 litres of diesel but now was only receiving half that. The supply did not last for more than two hours, such was the demand, he said.

Two transport operators

at the service station said their trucks were stuck at Golden Valley in Gatooma, loaded with cotton and bound for the depots.

"There is no diesel along the main roads and the only way we can cope is to rush up here, get some diesel and then drive to the countryside to fuel the trucks. This is a very expensive process," one transport operator said.

A Fawcett Security truck loaded with money, was stuck in Marandellas yesterday because it had run out of diesel. A company spokesman said fuel had to be driven out from Salisbury to get it moving.

MEAT SHORTAGE FORECAST FOR NEXT FEW YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] **A SHORTAGE** of meat can be expected in Zimbabwe over the next three to four years, with supplies being particularly poor in July and August this year, the chairman of the Cattle Producers Association, Mr Keith Harvey, said in Salisbury yesterday.

On the meat crisis Mr Harvey said it was due both to the misfortunes of the war, during which there were many stock thefts, and a lack of viability in the industry.

He said that last year, when maize-fed cattle normally came in for slaughter, the profitability of feeding maize to cattle had fallen away for the farmer because the producer price of cattle did not match maize price increases.

"We were in an unfortunate position because the new prices which were negotiated for were delayed for various reasons. These were announced only in May this year.

"This had the effect of restricting deliveries in March and April because the farmers were not sure

whether they would be able to make a profit," Mr Harvey said.

As it took four to five months to feed up cattle for slaughter none was expected to be ready before August.

The situation should have improved from September because prices were now quite attractive and the farmers were expected to respond, but he

doubted whether supplies would meet the national requirement, and predicted there would still be 60 to 70 percent rationing to butchers.

Costs of producing had gone up so much for the farmer that the last price increase had already been largely eroded.

"To get the industry going again, further price stimulus is needed and this will unavoidably mean an increase in price for the consumer," he said.

BEEF INDUSTRY'S RECOVERY FORECAST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

**Herald Correspondent
BULAWAYO.**

THE beef industry in Zimbabwe could nearly recover in five years with the continued support of the Government, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, Mr Don Collen, said yesterday.

Mr Collen, talking to Afrikaner cattle breeders at Ntabazinduna, near Bulawayo, also said the peasant beef herd could give the country breathing space to enable the national herd to be built up again.

Dismissing forecasts that the industry could not survive, he said: "There are already signs that many producers have accepted the challenge and are making a determined effort to support the industry in regaining its former stability."

The Government had shown concern in re-establishing the industry by the recent producer price increase and had ap-

proved increase in finance to producers through the cattle finance scheme.

Female slaughterings had dropped from 47 percent in 1979 to 40 percent in the first six months of this year — the lowest since 1976 — and the placing of females on the cattle finance scheme had risen from the normal 50 percent to some 66 percent.

"These trends are contrary to the belief that producers are pulling out and give grounds for optimism," he said.

• • EXPERTISE

"We have the producers, good stock, expertise and a highly sophisticated infrastructure, and with the continued support of Government and producers, both in the peasant and commercial sectors, our industry could nearly recover in five years."

He suggested a highly motivated promotion exercise in the peasant sector could yield a considerable number of cattle. Many areas which were previously "closed" because of disease are now open and producers are eager to sell.

"This source of cattle could contribute significantly to our supply of beef in the short term and assist in overcoming Zimbabwe's critical shortage," he said.

Mr Collen was at the

10 000 ha Maldon Farm (Pvt.) Ltd., which specialises in breeding stock and slaughter cattle, for a meeting of the Matabeleland branch of the Zimbabwe Afrikaner Cattle Breeders' Society.

He said that in solving the beef problems they must not forget that more than half of the national herd was in the peasant sector and was an important and integral part of the industry.

"It is imperative that the peasant herd be judiciously handled and encouraged to produce beef, particularly in the low rainfall areas," he said.

Mr Collen stressed that in the longer term, this herd represented a decided asset to the country and could play a big role in the development of the beef industry in Zimbabwe.

"There is no doubt that our industry is faced with problems as serious as any in its history and there is no point in endeavouring to minimise them," he said.

BRIEFS

HOVE ADMITTED TO BAR--The former Co-Minister of Justice and of Law and Order in the 1978 transitional government, Mr Byron Hove who was dismissed after refusing to withdraw a remark he made that blacks should be promoted to senior posts in the military and police forces, was admitted yesterday to the Bar at the High Court, Salisbury. Mr Hove (41), left the then Zimbabwe-Rhodesia after his dismissal and resumed practising law at the Inner Temple in London. He returned to Zimbabwe at the beginning of last year as a ZANU (PF) election agent in the Midlands area. He later became a special assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and helped to recruit and train diplomats. "And then I went into the family business," he said. Mr Hove said he would be going into private practice. "Once in private practice, always in private practice," he said outside the High Court. Mr Hove obtained a B.A. (Honours) in history at the university here before going to London where he got Bachelors and Masters degrees in law. He is married with three children. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1]

MINERAL SEARCH-- Mineral exploration offshoots of two European oil concerns are to start prospecting in Zimbabwe. Under one order approved by the Minister of Mines, the Shell Chemical Company of Central Africa Ltd is to investigate an area of 49,390 ha between Odzi and Umtali. The company is looking for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, molybdenum and other precious metals. A newcomer to this country, Cluff Mineral Exploration (Zimbabwe) Ltd, has been given rights to two areas in the licensing round announced in Friday's Government Gazette. It has been granted an exclusive prospecting order to 9,580 ha in the Golden Valley area, north-west of Gatooma, where it will look for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tungsten, gold and other precious metals. In another order confirmed at the same time, the company, which helps raise North Sea oil in Britain, will look for a similar range of minerals over 34,700 ha over an area west of Hope Fountain. Under the exclusive prospecting orders issued by the Minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the companies have six months in which to exercise their rights to investigate. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 1]

KNIFE ATTACK ON MP--The Member of Parliament for Mashonaland East, Dr Silas Mundawarara, was attacked by a man outside his surgery in Western Triangle, Highfield, on Monday, a police spokesman said this week. The attacker tried twice to stab Dr Mundawarara with a home-made knife, but the blade did not penetrate and the doctor was not wounded. However, he sprained his ankle during the scuffle and was treated at Andrew Fleming hospital. A man is helping police with inquiries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 7]

NLF STATEMENT--The low polls in the Mtoko and Morrowdale byelections prove that the system of representation for whites in Zimbabwe is not working, the National Unifying Force says. The party said in a statement that white voters had shown apathy because "they are obviously aware of the futility of turning out for two similar and totally powerless political parties." Fresh thinking and a more positive approach was needed, the statement said. The Republican Front's talk of white unity was a negative and outdated policy which continued to divide blacks and whites. "The white electorate deserve a better and more dynamic representation of a type that will truly unite all Zimbabweans and which will stand the country in good stead both now and in the future," it said. The statement also suggested that the Lancaster House Agreement be revised in order to facilitate more effective representations for the whites. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

SOLAR ENERGY STUDY--Vigorous research must be done into the development of alternative sources of energy in the face of rising oil prices, the Acting Secretary for the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Mufare (name indistinct) said yesterday. One of the alternatives which must be developed was solar energy, he told a one-day symposium of the Solar Energy Society at a Salisbury hotel. He called for co-operation between the society and his Ministry which he said, had established a research department into alternative sources of fuel. The unit would document studies already done on the subject as well as identify institutions and individuals involved in solar energy development and pool their resources. Noting that fuel accounted for 20 percent of Zimbabwe's import bill, Dr Mufare said: "We must make vigorous efforts to find substitutes. We must develop and encourage the use of indigenous energy resources. "It is, therefore, encouraging that the society has seen fit to organise this symposium because solar energy is one of the promising resources for the future." He urged the society to have rural areas in mind when making their research, saying that solar energy could be used in schools, hospitals and clinics in these areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 7]

PARASTATAL MERGER PLANNED--Bulawayo--Proposals to merge three parastatal land bodies are being formulated by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, it was learned yesterday. It is hoped to bring together the Sabi-Limpopo authority, which made an operating profit of \$1,138,379 in the 1980 financial year, the Tribal Trust Lands Development Corporation (Tilcor) and the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority. The merger plan was confirmed by the secretary for the ministry, Mr R. M. Mupfema, who said they were looking at the possibility of creating one land development body. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 3]

DECREASE IN CRIME--A total of 71 murders, attempted murders and 400 robberies and attempted robberies had been committed in Zimbabwe's cities with firearms in the first six months of this year, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Moyo, told Assembly yesterday. Replying to a written question from Mr James Thush (RF, Highlands) Mr Moyo said that in Salisbury there had been 34 murders, 61 attempted murders and 90 robberies or attempted robberies during the period. In Bulawayo there had been 11 murders, 18 attempted murders and 304 robberies and attempted robberies. Gwelo and Umtali had each had three murders, no attempted murders, and Umtali had six robberies or attempted robberies with firearms. Mr Moyo said there had been a decrease in the rate of crime.--ZIANA. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1]

NRZ BOARD APPOINTEES--Two former freedom fighters, Mr Samuel Munodawafa and Mr Eric Gwanzura, have been appointed to the board of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport announced yesterday. Mr Munodawafa is the PF's national chairman and Mr Gwanzura is a teacher, a farmer and a member of ZANU (PF). The spokesman said yesterday that their appointments would be effective from August 1. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

FOUR BILLS PASSED--There was neither debate nor controversy in the Senate when senators considered the final stages of four Bills. The four Bills, which were unanimously passed by the Senate, were the Firearms (Amendment) Bill in its amended form, the African Cattle Marketing (Repeal) Bill, the African Status Determination (Repeal) Bill and the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society Bill. The Firearms Amendment Bill, which provides for increased penalties for carrying unlicensed firearms, was read for the third time without any dispensation. The two Repeal Bills and the Red Cross Society Bill passed through their committee stages without any amendment and all were given immediate third readings without any objection. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 9]

COUNCILS FORMED--The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation has announced the formation of interim sport and youth councils which will take immediate responsibility for the development of sport and youth. A statement issued last night says the councils will each consist of a 12-member board. The Youth Council board will be made of youth representatives from the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development, from voluntary organisations, church organisations and the National Youth Service and institutions of high learning. The Sports Council board will consist of representative from the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Ministry of Health, ZIFA, ZOC (Zimbabwe Olympic Committee), sponsors' organisations, and the nonolympic games. The interim Youth Council will be temporarily chaired by the Under-Secretary for Sport, Mr. A. Mangwende, while the Sports Council will be chaired by the Deputy Secretary for Youth, Sport and Recreation, Dr T.J.B. Jekonya. A meeting of the two boards will be called shortly at which the officials will be "presented to the nation and the terms of reference announced." Each council will be headed by a director and served by a secretariat. The composition of the Recreation Interim Council will be announced in the near future. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 9]

STRIKE ENDS--The two-day strike at Masoe gold mine, northeast of Salisbury, ended at midday yesterday after two Members of Parliament for Masomaland West intervened. The MPs Mr Naison Muroyiwa and Mr Joseph Kaparadda--rushed to the mine when they heard that 800 workers planned to continue the strike. Masoe falls under their constituency. The management of the Lonrho-owned mine declined to discuss the cause of the strike, but the workers are thought to have demanded the dismissal of a senior mine official. Lonrho's group public relations officer, Mr Philemon Nandu, said the strikers' grievances were being studied and they would be paid for the two days they had been on strike. Mr Muroyiwa told the strikers the Government was a people's Government and because of this "you should go back and resume your work as usual while the Government discusses your problems with your workers committee." He said he had been impressed by the way the workers behaved themselves during the strike. "They were very peaceful." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 1]

AIR ZIMBABWE DIRECTORS--Four new members have been appointed to the six-man board of directors of Air Zimbabwe. The newcomers, who take up their appointments on August 1, are Mr John Deary, the new chairman, Dr C. Mushonga, the vice-chairman, Mr G. Z. Moyo and Mr Brian Mparadzi, a law lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. The other members are Mr Mervyn Eyett, the general manager, and Mr R. G. Kerwell. The Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, announcing the appointments yesterday, said now that the President's directive had been complied with, time had come to reconstitute the boards of the various statutory commissions in Zimbabwe and to remedy current racial imbalances on those boards. Mr Chinamano said that attention would also be paid to continuity of experience on the newly constituted boards. The newly appointed chairman, Mr Deary, holds a diploma in applied economics and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. The vice-chairman, Dr Mushonga is an orthopaedic surgeon and lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe. Mr Moyo has qualifications in bookkeeping, law, public administration and economics. He has wide experience in the field of politics. He is also a provincial ZAPU (PF) chairman. Mr Mparadzi is a law graduate from London University, and Mr Kerwell is a prominent Salisbury lawyer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Jul 81 p 3]

FARM SALES DOWN--A report in the latest issue of the Quarterly Economic Review says sales of Zimbabwe's agricultural products amounted to \$38.5 million during the first quarter, compared with \$43.6 million during the corresponding period last year. Beef, dairy products and sugar accounted for the bulk of these sales, although cattle slaughtering was down \$8.6 million (33.5 percent) from the first quarter of last year, which was, in fact, the sole reason for the overall decline in sales. The report says the national herd is still far below its normal level but the recently announced increase in beef producer prices coupled with a reduction in stock losses, should ensure speedier restocking by cattle farmers. The size of the bumper maize crop can be expected to create transportation, storage and marketing problems, says the report, released last month. Overall, the real value of agricultural production may rise by as much as 20 percent this year, which on its own would add around 3 percent to real domestic product. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 81 p 3]

FUEL CRISIS WARNING--Several MPs yesterday warned of a fuel crisis that could cripple the country's transportation system. Speaking after the Minister of P'nes, Mr Maruice Nyagumbo, had called for the adjournment of the House, Mr Bill Irvine (RF-Mabefreign), said farmers, bus and transport operators were being denied basic diesel supplies for the past two weeks. Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) said if nothing was done "within the next week" Zambia-bound traffic would grind to a standstill. "It is a most serious crisis that has occurred in the last 14 months," he said. Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) stressed the importance of maintaining the smooth movement of goods to restore confidence in the economic sector. Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) told the House that the shortage of transport had seriously resulted in price increases on a number of essential commodities. Mr William Ndangana (ZANU-PF, Manicaland), disagreed with other speakers and accused the companies responsible for the reopening of the Peruka oil refinery of trying to sabotage the national economy. Mr Ndangana called on the Government to switch responsibility for reopening the project to other companies which could be trusted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 9]

ZAMBIAN TRADE--Zambia was Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner in Africa in the first quarter of this year. The monthly digest of statistics issued yesterday shows that Zambia bought goods worth \$8,075 million from Zimbabwe in the first three months of the year. At the same time it exported goods worth \$5,064 million to Zimbabwe. Botswana was the second-best customer, apart from South Africa, with Zimbabwe exports worth \$6,057 million in the period from January to the end of March. Zaïre followed with exports totalling \$3,831 million, and Malawi was next with exports worth \$2,985 million, Ziana reports. The most important black African supplier after Zambia was Malawi with imports worth \$3,729 million and then came Botswana with imports of \$3,280 million. Zimbabwe's biggest single customer in March was South Africa with a total value of \$15,576 million, closely followed by West Germany with \$14,389 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 3]

DEFENCE LEVY--The defence levy will be changed from a loan to a tax which can not be written off by companies as a bad debt, a Treasury spokesman has announced. The spokesman was replying to Ziana-Sapa queries that the Treasury might lose up to \$20 million in income tax this year because companies listing the levy certificate as assets in their books would write them off as bad debts. "It is the opinion of the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, that this war finance should never have been raised as a loan but should have been introduced as a tax." This view was supported by the fact that the levy was not repeated the following year. Instead the surcharge on income tax was raised. "The Minister intends to put this right by converting this loan into a tax," said the spokesman. The Government had often stated that it would not repay loans raised to finance resistance to the war of liberation. But, he added, the Government was fully committed to repaying non-defence loans raised by previous governments, and the national defence levy was the only loan in the unacceptable category. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1]

MEAT CRISIS--The shortage of meat in Salisbury has reached critical proportions, resulting in retrenchment of staff and "many butcheries closing down", two leading butchers' associations said yesterday. They put the blame on a 35 percent reduction in allocations, based on purchases last June and July. The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr W. H. Lashbrook, said: "This is the worst crisis I have known for 30 years. We are having problems and there is retrenchment of staff and there are many butcheries closing down." Some shops had reported that they would soon be closing at midday and would not be opening in the afternoons, he said. A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission in Salisbury

confirmed that the allocation had been reduced by 35 percent, but would not say for how long the situation would be retained. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 1]

RAIL BUDGET--The Government has approved a capital budget for the National Railways totalling \$353,586 million for the year. The budget is revised and embodies supplementary capital expenditure. A statement by the Ministry of Transport said it would be the railways' responsibility to control expenditure within main headings of the budget. Payments in excess of \$50 000 between or within main headings will require the prior authority of the minister. The introduction of new items now covered by the budget would also require prior approval. The money would be used for works which would include purchase of plant, machinery, locomotives, rolling stock and electrification. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 9]

SHEET METAL COMPANY--Considerable investment in machinery and new premises by Sheet Metal Industries (Pvt) Ltd is expected to double turnover for 1981. The company chairman Mr Derek Antrobus said that since the company began operations in 1974, sales had increased in value from \$46 000 to more than \$1 million in 1980. Group turnover for 1981 is expected to be \$2,2 million. The firm has just opened a new factory and office complex in the industrial sites. The new site will provide the facilities for the company to design, manufacture and commission complete plant installations. Mr Antrobus said: "The new premises will enable us to increase production by 40 percent. The staff employed at the site has also increased from 80 to 120 men." Sheet Metal Industries deals mainly with the manufacture of tobacco and mining machines, and is expanding into providing equipment for the food and allied industries. On the export side the firm has contracts for Lilongwe airport in Malawi, and has been commissioned to supply concrete mixers to the Middle East. One drawback is the necessity to import certain component parts. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Jul 81 p 1]

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES--Parliament is to be asked to approve a second revision of Government expenditure which will add \$568 000 to the present estimates, bringing the total to \$1 210 827 million for the year 1980/81. The extra money will go to Parliament itself (\$49 000), the Ministry of Transport (\$300 000), Ministry of Labour and Social Services (\$150 000) and the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs (\$69 000). A supplementary estimate yesterday said Parliament required the extra money for administrative costs as the original provision was inadequate. Increased tariffs and additional use of road and rail transport are given as the reasons for the Ministry of Transport figure, while the Ministry of Labour and Social Services' initial provisions for public assistance and relief of distress were also said to be inadequate. The Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs needed the extra money for the appointment of staff and other expenses consequent to the creation of the ministry. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 9]

PM'S SECRETARIES--Two new appointments to the Prime Minister's office were announced yesterday. Under-secretary in Mr Mugabe's office will be Mr Willard Chiweve, and his principal private secretary will be Mr Stanislaus Garikai Chigwedere. Mr Chiweve was born in 1949 and is married with five daughters. He has an academic background and has been a teacher for some time. His last post was as a

lecturer at Mkoba College in Owelo. Mr Chiwewe's appointment was effective from June 1 this year. Mr Chigwedere was born in 1948 and is married with two daughters. Until recently he was assistant editor of Hansard. His appointment became effective on July 1. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 3]

BAIL FOR PAC OFFICIAL--The secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa in Botswana, John Velase (50), has been found guilty in the Bulawayo regional court of contravening the Exchange Control Act. He was remanded out of custody to July 22. Bail was set at \$2 000 cash and approved surety of \$1 000, and Velase was ordered to report to the police twice a day. His remand to July 22 was to give him time to raise the minimum fine for the offence to which he pleaded guilty. Mr Joseph James, prosecuting, said that on June 2 Velase, who was in Zimbabwe at the time, received cheques worth U. S. \$8 000 from Dar es Salaam for refugees in Zimbabwe and Botswana. He took the cheques to Botswana and exchanged them with individuals for \$3 000 in Zimbabwean currency. On June 14 he returned to Zimbabwe with the money but did not declare it at the Plumtree customs post. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 p 11]

GOLD MINERS STRIKE--The strike at the Mozoe gold mine continued for the second day yesterday with all 800 workers failing to turn up for work. The stoppage at the mine, north-east of Salisbury, started on Monday morning when about 300 shift workers refused to work. Although the management of the Lonrho-owned mine declined to discuss the cause of the strike, sources there said the workers were demanding the dismissal of a senior mine official. The strike yesterday spread to the rest of the labour force, bringing production to a complete halt. Throughout the day meetings were held between the management, workers' committees and officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services. But late yesterday Lonrho's group public relations officer, Mr Philemon Nandu, said: "The dispute has not been resolved yet and negotiations are continuing." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 81 p 1]

FAMILY PLANNING--The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, says his ministry is considering taking over the Family Planning Association. This follows the controversy over the use of the birth control drug, Depo-Provera, which led to the resignation of the director of the FPA, Mr Peter Dodds. Dr Ushewokunze said in a statement yesterday he was considering running the association as part of the Ministry's department of mother and child health care. "This should provide the answer as the ministry will be able to centralise policymaking while at the same time decentralising employment." The minister plans to hold a meeting with the staff of the FPA to discuss the present discontent within the organisation. "I believe communications are of importance in these issues and there appears to have been a communications breakdown between those in decisionmaking positions and those who carried out the decisions," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Jul 81 p 1]

NO EASE ON IMPORTS--Import control will not be relaxed and foreign exchange allocations will not be increased "in the near future", the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday. "I regret that I cannot paint a brighter picture but these are the facts and it is only fair that I put them in front of the business community," he said. Addressing the Umtali Chamber of Commerce annual meeting, the Deputy Minister said that regardless of the success

of Zimcord, the aid promised them was "tied" in the form of equipment specifically for the development of the rural areas. Benefits, he said, would undoubtedly be felt in the long term but there could be no easing of restrictions in the short term. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 p 1]

ARMS RESPONSE POOR--Only 110 unlicensed weapons have been surrendered to police stations throughout the country under the arms amnesty which started on July 1. A police spokesman yesterday described the response as "disappointing" considering the number of unlicensed firearms known to be in the country. "We are aware that more has to be done to publicise the details of the amnesty, particularly in remote parts of the country," said the spokesman. "The Ministry of Information is preparing a pamphlet bearing the details and the severe penalties that will be imposed on persons found in illegal possession of weapons after August 31, when the amnesty expires. "The pamphlet will be in English, Shona and Ndebele and will be distributed throughout the country. "There still appears to be a certain amount of confusion over the validity of existing firearms certificates." The spokesman repeated his explanation that all firearms certificates have remained valid because of a succession of extensions by the Government after the final expiry date, December 31, 1977. "They will remain valid until the announcement of an impending renewal exercise," he said. "Full details of this exercise will be given following publication of the Firearms Amendment Act 1981." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jul 81 p 3]

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